The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3736. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

An Attempt to Occupy Fort Sumter.

OUR FORCES DRIVEN BACK.

The Explosion of a Magazine in Fort Moultrie.

Half the Town of Moultrieville Fired and Destroyed.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL GILLMORE.

Thirty-six Guns Found on Morris Island.

Batteries Building from which to Shell the City and the Sullivan's Island Batteries.

REBEL REPORTS OF OPERATIONS

ANOTHER ADDRESS OF BEAUREGARD.

By the steamship *Arago*, Capt. GADSDEN, we have dates to Sept. 9, 6 P. M., from Charleston Bar.

On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the *Weehawken* sent a 15-inch shell into one of the magazines of Fort Moultrie, exploding it.

The *Ironsides* sent a shell into Moultrieville, setting it on fire and destroying half of the town.

The Monitors and *Ironsides* bombarded the Sullivan Island forts for four hours, doing extensive damage.

The *Weehawken* grounded near Cumming's Point, but soon floated off, receiving no damage.

At 11 P. M. on the 8th inst., a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed, with the loss of a number killed, wounded and prisoners.

The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter: Lieut. E. P. Williams, Lieut. S. W. Preston, Lieut. G. C. Reamey, Lieut. Tracy Brower, Lieut. B. L. Mead, Lieut. Bradford and Ensign B. H. Pater. The latter was wounded. The *Massachusetts* leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

The following official dispatch from Gen. GILLMORE to Gen. HALLECK contains important information:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, that since my letter of yesterday, four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE SERVICES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.—The Brigadier-General commanding desires to make this public acknowledgment of the benefits for which his command has been indebted to the United States Sanitary Commission, and to express his thanks to the gentlemen whose humane efforts in procuring and distributing much-needed articles of comfort have so materially alleviated the sufferings of the soldiers.

Especial gratitude is due to Dr. M. M. MARSH, Medical Inspector of the Commission, through whose efficiency, energy and zeal, the wants of the troops have been promptly ascertained, and the resources of the Commission made available for every portion of the army. By order of

Brig.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjutant-General.
Official: ISRAEL S. SEALY, Capt. Forty-seventh N. Y. Volunteers, Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Version of the Naval Attack on Fort Sumter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday has the following telegraphic dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

General Cooper:

Last night thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three colors. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. BEAUREGARD refuses to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our truce boats.

We took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Maj. ANDERSON was compelled to lower, and which DAHLGREN had hoped to replace.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

Efforts to Dislodge our Troops—Gen. Gillmore Mounting Guns to Bear Upon Sullivan's Island—Reported Explosion of a Magazine in Battery Gregg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday has been received, with Charleston dates of Sept. 11, which say:

"Last night we kept up a steady fire against Morris Island. The enemy did not fire a gun. The monitors and *Ironsides* are apparently receiving ammunition.

The enemy have mounted two heavy guns at Battery Gregg on Cummings' Point, bearing on Sullivan's Island. There has been but little firing to-day. One of the shells from James Island exploded the magazine at Battery Gregg."

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment by the Iron-Clads—The Rebel Batteries Silenced—More Guns Discovered—Arrival of Fugitive Contrabands—An Order by Beauregard—Explosion of a Magazine in Moultrie—An Unsuccessful Expedition.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Fort Beauregard, and other works on Sullivan's Island was commenced in earnest by the iron-clads last Monday and prosecuted with fearful vigor.

For three successive hours those works were subjected to a fire as fierce, rapid and destructive as the vessels engaged could possibly make it.

The bombardment was opened at about 4 P. M. The *Ironsides* took a position affording a favorable range for Moultrie, and the monitors drew up off points on Sullivan's Island, so as to attack the batteries on the rebel left. Five monitors were engaged. The other monitor—*Passaic*—did not go up, in consequence of some portion of her machinery having been disordered the day previous.

The rebels replied from all their batteries on the island, with a vim not inferior to that of the iron-clads.

At 6 P. M. the rebel works showed evident signs of weakness, and a half hour later three of the small batteries were silenced. Moultrie, to which the *Ironsides* directed her fire particularly, was damaged to such an extent that not more than half the number of its guns were in use at the time the vessels hauled off.

Only a few shot were exchanged during the night.

At daylight yesterday morning the attack was renewed, the iron-clads observing the same order in which they went up on Monday.

The monitor *Weehawken* got aground Monday afternoon, at a point close in to Moultrie, where she remained till yesterday afternoon. The accident, however, did not prevent her from using her guns with quite as much effect as she could have done if perfectly free. At 10 A. M. yesterday one of her shots penetrated a service magazine in Moultrie, causing a terrific explosion. It was thought at first the general magazine had been ignited, so great was the concussion. The shell shot upward in a continual stream, then exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. The spectacle was grand, yet fearful. The dense volume of smoke that was evolved rose up in the form of a huge, magnificent cone, then gradually disappeared, revealing a gap in the sea wall of the fort. Seventeen men were killed and several wounded, according to the statement of contrabands that came in this morning. All that was done by the monitor aground. The fire from the vessels and the other batteries on land was but momentarily interrupted on account of the explosion.

At 11 A. M. the cannonading had reached its fiercest point. The guns of the vessels were worked as fast as the men could handle them. This tremendous fire was kept up for an hour, when it was slackened to some extent to allow the guns to cool.

In the afternoon Moultrieville was fired by a shell. A dozen houses were burned before the fire was extinguished.

At night the vessels hauled off.

None of the iron-clads were seemingly injured.

The effect of the bombardment on Moultrie and the other rebel works must have been terrible, judging from the appearance of things before dark last night.

There was very little firing during the night from any quarter.

Fort Johnson sent a shell about once in twenty minutes during the day, directing the fire to Wagner.

Ten contrabands came in this morning, having left Charleston at 8 P. M. yesterday. They state that every one is seized with panic, and all hopes of saving the city are completely abandoned.

The following is a correct list of guns taken in Forts Wagner and Gregg. In the former were:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.
Five 8-inch Navy shell guns.
One 9-inch Navy shell gun.
Four large cannonades.
One Brooks' rifled (not mounted.)
One 10-inch mortar.
One 8-inch siege mortar.
One 8-inch siege howitzer.
One field howitzer.
One Columbiad (exploded.)

In Gregg:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.
One 9-inch Navy shell gun.
One 10-inch mortar.
Three field howitzers.

Making 25 guns taken in all. Add that number to the 11 guns captured on the island when our troops first landed, and it swells the total to 36 guns.

Twenty torpedoes were dug out of the earth in the vicinity of Wagner yesterday.

The following document was picked up in Fort Wagner:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA and FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 89.—The Commanding General must remind officers and men intrusted with the defence of Charleston, that the eyes and the hopes of the whole people rest upon them.

Gallantry on the battle-field has characterized our countrymen throughout this war, from the proud day of Manassas to the heavy disaster of Vicksburgh.

Indeed, only intrepid conduct now can be expected of Southern men who stand face to face on their own soil with their enemy. But all this may not secure success or foil our adversary, unless your willingness to meet the toils of fatigue service shall equal your courage.

The soldiers of this command will be spared all labor that can properly be done by other hands than theirs, but when called on to wield the spade, it must be remembered that it is as honorable a weapon as sword of musket.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

In reply to the flag of truce sent to BEAUREGARD by Admiral DAHLGREN, yesterday morning, the former, after waiting a number of hours, invited the latter to "come and take Sumter, and hold it as best he could."

Last night the Admiral sent out an expedition in boats, the object in view being the occupation of Sumter, but for some reason the enterprise did not succeed. A land force also started out for the same object, but having learned the failure of the navy, returned to the island. The land force did not know until they arrived at the scene of adventure that the navy were contemplating a movement of that kind. The particulars have not yet transpired, but I may possibly hear more before the mail closes.

At this hour—9 A. M.—our own and the enemy's guns are silent.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY SUMTER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

The moment the iron-clads ceased firing last night, the rebels commenced repairing damages, so that this morning their batteries are probably nearly as strong as before the attack. Unless the bombardment be renewed, and that very soon, it will be impossible for the navy to accomplish the work of capturing Sullivan's Island.

The failure of the naval crew to carry out the plan of occupying Sumter last night was attended with more serious results than were at first apprehended. About 500 men embarked on the expedition. A number of the boats were sunk, and a considerable party either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The forts on Sullivan's and James Islands opened on them before they could get a permanent foothold in Sumter.

Twelve M.—All is quiet, with the exception of a report now and then from a gun on Sullivan's or James Island. WHIT.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment Progressing Favorably—The Occupation and Possession of Forts Wagner and Gregg—Explosion of the Main Magazine in Fort Moultrie by the Weehawken While Ashore—Attempted Possession of Fort Sumter by the Navy and Their Repulse.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

To say that it is hot down here, very inadequately expresses the real state of the atmosphere; and yet in comparison to what it has been, it is cool. At present, when all the interest is centered in the great events transpiring in Charleston harbor, the common news of this place is but of a secondary nature, though the place itself, as a base of supplies, is more important than ever. The fire of the large guns on Morris Island can be distinctly heard at times, and yet the distance in a straight line is fifty-four miles. In this we have a verification of the statement so seriously doubted at the time when Fort Sumter was besieged for the first time, that the guns could be distinctly heard within an area of fifty miles. There is something magnificently terrible in a bombardment on a scale of so great a magnitude as the present one. The roar of the artillery in itself is terrific.

Everything is going along finely at Morris Island, and now that Forts Wagner and Gregg—the former with ten, the latter with three guns—are in our possession, the army seems to be taking a little rest. But it cannot last long. With GILLMORE *work* and *success* are the words. To show how soon Fort Wagner must have surrendered had it not been prudently evacuated, suffice it to say that the advance or flying sap made by our troops was within *eleven feet* of the outer rampart of the fort. Our approach has been so gradual, and yet so sure, that to the "*rebs*" it must have seemed like a wall gradually narrowing upon them. In order further to annoy them a large calcium light was used during the night in such a manner as to take in the whole of the fort, and out of its focus nicked riflemen were stationed, who "*popped*" at every head that showed itself over the parapet. Between that light by night and the sharpshooters eleven feet from them by day, they could not work their guns very effectively, and so Monday morning revealed the fort empty. In consequence of the closeness of our fire the men had been unable to go out of the fort to bury their dead, and consequently were obliged to bury them inside. As our shells came plowing into the fort, the buried men were rapidly uncovered. The stench, on entering this renowned battery, was awful. Here an arm half consumed by decay stuck up from the ground, there a leg, here a head, etc. It will require some time to purify the place. But one man was found in the fort, and he was asleep in the bomb-proof, and on awakening found himself a prisoner.

On Saturday night Fort Wagner was to have been stormed again from the water, and the boats were going for that purpose, when they met and forced to surrender a rebel boat containing a wounded rebel Major and his Surgeon. They were taken prisoners, but not before they had thrown up a rocket, which warned the defenders of Wagner, so that the storming party retired, and the next night the fort was evacuated. The front face of Wagner was covered with over a thousand spikes of the shape of a boat-hook, stuck in the ground, in order to prevent our men from coming up that way. Capt. DRAYTON, Third Rhode Island battery, with one hundred armed negroes, said: "Boys, shall we go on to Gregg?" "Yes," they answered; so, seizing these pikes, they rushed on to Gregg, which they found also deserted, and took possession. A party of some sixty or eighty men were taken prisoners by a detachment under Major SANFORD, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, who, while on picket duty in Vincent's Creek, discovered them leaving, and made haste to secure them.

On Tuesday evening the monitor *Weehawken* got aground abreast of Fort Moultrie, and being obliged to fight, poured a most destructive fire into Moultrie, blowing up the main magazine and silencing for the time being some of her guns. The *Ironsides*, coming up to her assistance, showed some splendid firing, and did terrible execution with her guns. She is a terror to the rebels, and ought to be. It is frequently remarked down here, since the *Weehawken's* getting aground, that if *all* the monitors were to get aground something would be done.

On Tuesday night the navy, unsupported and without any concert with the army, attempted to gain possession of Sumter, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 men and four or five boats. I understand that a combined attack is to be made on Sumter before long; but it can be of little use, so far as I can see, except that it is rather annoying day after day to see the rebel ensign floating from Sumter, riddled and knocked down as it is by our balls.

A thorough confidence in Gen. GILLMORE and faith in his ultimate success pervades the entire army. As the *Arago* passed the bar on the 9th the fire was very slack, and an occasional shot from the iron-clads on Moultrie, and *vice versa*, was all that seemed to be going on.

I send you the following *bon mot*. A quiet individual lately being asked what he would drink, replied, "A Vicksburgh punch, with a little Meade in it." Of course the request was Grant-ed. He wanted one Gill-more, but could not get it; that was reserved for BEAUREGARD, who is dreadfully troubled with "Quincy." The wounded on Morris Island average five a day.

I send you the following

LIST OF WOUNDED

from Morris Island, sent to Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 2, 1863:

John Henderson, Co. B, Fourth New-Hampshire; John Viniger, Co. E, Third Pennsylvania; M. G. Thomas, Co. D, Sixty-first North Carolina; Isaac Jones, Co. K, Third Pennsylvania; H. G. Rigden, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. E. R. Fowler, Co. A, Third South Carolina; Chas. A. Estus, Co. I, Third New-Hampshire; Sergt. Robt. H. Ross, Co. I, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Benj. Williams, Co. F, Third Pennsylvania; Sergt. Crawford Hardee, Co. D, Third Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Wood, Co. I, First New-York; Wm. Monroe, Co. K, do.; J. Nooman, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; J. Hunt, Co. F, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; P. H. Davis, Co. H, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts; M. Gremler, Co. I, Third Rhode Island artillery; J. Seiberd, Co. E, One Hundredth New-York; Calvin Merrill, Co. K, Fourth New-Hampshire; Henry Bush, Co. D, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Ayre Mann, Co. H, Seventh New-Hampshire; Wm. Wheeler, Co. B, One Hundredth New-York; Jefferson Smith, Co. G, Sixty-first North Carolina; E. F. Bryant, Co. E, Third Rhode Island; Isaac Guard, Co. G, Third Pennsylvania; William Marques, Co. E, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania; Sergt. M. Halloway, Co. I, Sixty-seventh Ohio; Manuel Stiles, Co. H, One Hundredth New-York; Samuel Mahan, Co. E, Third Pennsylvania; James M. Dickeys, Co. E, Fourth New-Hampshire; Haywood Treadwell, Co. G, Sixty-first North Carolina; Rufus Miller, Co. M, Third Rhode Island artillery.

DEATHS.

On board the hospital ship *Cosmopolitan*, on her way from Morris Island to Beaufort, S. C.:

Henry Land, Co. F, 100th New-York, Aug. 24—contusion by shell.

Edward Johnson, Co. E, 100th New-York, Aug. 9—gunshot wound.

Corp. Hannan Clark, Co. A, 89th New-York, Aug. 29—general debility.

Joseph Carter, Co. A, 39th Illinois, Aug. 26—gunshot wound.

Henry Ashton, Co. E, 24th Massachusetts, Aug. 26—chronic diarrhœa.

Sergt. Joseph H. Fish, Co. M, 3d R. I. A, Aug. 27—wounds.

In hospitals at Beaufort, S. C.:

Henry Bettler, Co. C, 86th Penn., Aug. 26.
Jno. Farris, Co. B, 62d Ohio, Aug. 28.
James F. Hazen, Co. A, 7th N.H., Aug. 29—wounds and typhoid fever.
John W. Day, Co. C, 7th Conn., Aug. 29—chronic diarrhœa.
M. Bixbee, Co. A, 7th N. H., Aug. 25.
L. G. Crosby, Co. M, 1st U. S. artillery, Aug. 25.
John Roach, Co. C, 1st U. S. artillery, Aug. 26.
Sergt. John G. Hertz, Co. F, 100th N. Y., Aug. 27.
Sergt. Wm. Graham, Co. E, 85th Penn., Aug. 30—gangrene from shell wound of back.

In hospital at Hilton Head:

Warren Stanhope, Co. A, 9th Maine, Aug. 28.

H. W. R.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 13.

Orders have been issued directing the draft to take place here on the 21st inst. The number of men called for from this city is 1,134, and from the whole Congressional District 2,514.

OUR VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE

The March of Gen. Burnside's Army.

The Rebel Cavalry Driven Back.

ENTRANCE INTO KNOXVILLE

REJOICINGS OF THE PEOPLE

CAPTURE OF VALUABLE MATERIAL.

The Advance upon Cumberland Gap.

Surrender of the Rebel Gen. Fraser's Command.

OTHER INTERESTING DETAILS.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 13.

Surgeon W. H. CHURCH, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, arrived here last night from Cumberland Gap, having left Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters on the morning of the 10th. He furnishes the following complete and trustworthy account of the remarkable operations of our forces in East Tennessee:

Gen. BURNSIDE left Camp Nelson on the Kentucky River on the 16th. His command was to march in three columns, one *vid* Loudon, under himself; the second, consisting of the Twenty-third army corps, under Maj.-Gen. HARTSUFF, *vid* Somerset, and the other under Gen. JULIUS WHITE, *vid* Jamestown. Gen. BURNSIDE, marching *vid* Danville and Stanford, reached Crab Orchard on the 20th. On the 22d he marched to Mount Vernon twenty miles, and on the following day to Loudon, twenty-five miles. On the 24th he made Williamsburgh, thirty miles further south. On the 26th he was joined by Gen. HARTSUFF, with the Twenty-third corps, at Chetwood, twenty-eight miles from Williamsburgh.

The enemy being reported near, he directed a cavalry regiment to reconnoitre toward Jackboro. It met a superior rebel force and routed it, capturing 45 prisoners. From Chetwood the march was continued across New River up the Cumberland Mountains to Montgomery, situated 42 miles distant on the summit of the range, where the column arrived on the 30th. Here it was met by Gen. WHITE's command. Col. BURT having been sent forward with a cavalry brigade, reported that Gen. PEGRAM, with 2,000 cavalry, held a very strong position at the Gap near Emory Iron Works, leading into Clinch River Valley. Additional troops were sent forward with the expectation of a battle on the morning of the 31st, but with daylight it was discovered that the enemy had fled.

With the possession of this gap the road to Knoxville was clear. Having reached Emory River, seventeen miles from Montgomery, Gen. BURNSIDE ordered Col. FOSTER, with a mounted brigade, to make a forced march over a direct road to Knoxville, while he advanced with the main force to Kingston, six miles further. Being anxious to save the most extensive and important bridge over the Tennessee, at Loudon, twenty miles from Kingston, Gen. BURNSIDE directed Gen. SHACKLEFORD, with his cavalry brigade, to push on to it as rapidly as possible. Upon arriving within three miles of the bridge, a regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and quickly drove the enemy beyond their rifle-pits covering the approaches to the bridge. They retreated hastily across it, closing the gate behind them. The entire structure being prepared with turpentine and shavings, for immediate destruction, it was wrapped in flames in a few seconds. Gen. SHACKLEFORD, finding it impossible to save it, moved off towards Knoxville, after driving the enemy from the opposite bank with shells and musketry.

Col. FOSTER reached Knoxville on the 1st, and Gen. BURNSIDE left Kingston on the 2d, and entered Knoxville on the 3d. Both received perfect ovations upon their entrance. The town was decorated with flags hidden for more than two years, and cheering people lined the streets. A large meeting was held on a subsequent day, and addressed by Gen. BURNSIDE and several leading citizens. The latter congratulated themselves in the most enthusiastic terms upon their deliverance from rebel oppression.

On the day after Col. FOSTER's arrival a procession of women, whose husbands and relatives were mostly in the Union service, came in from the country. It was nearly a mile long. All along the route of our troops the same unmistakable evidence of all but universal loyalty on the part of the population became manifest. Young men seemed to be mostly absent, but old ones and women by the hundreds received our troops with flags and refreshments on the roads.

A great number of men that had lived in hiding places for months, came forth and joined their deliverers. Very valuable machine-shops and foundries, belonging to the rebel Government, were found in Knoxville. Also two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, (the fruits of the tithe-tax,) and many thousand bags. Three locomotive and a number of cars were captured. Gen. BURNSIDE took for his headquarters the residence of a rebel leader.

Before leaving Kentucky, Gen. BURNSIDE ordered Col. DE COURCY, with a brigade of infantry, to march upon Cumberland Gap by the direct route, through London and Barboursville. Learning, on the 4th, that the rebel force defending the Gap was strong, and likely to offer resistance, he dispatched Gen. SHACKLEFORD, with his brigade, on the 5th, from Knoxville, with instructions to seize all avenues of escape to the South. He followed himself, with another body of infantry and cavalry, on the 7th, and arrived within four miles of the Gap on the 9th, after a forced march of 60 miles. DE COURCY and SHACKELFORD had both made demands for surrender, which Gen. FRAZIER declined. Upon his arrival, Gen. BURNSIDE renewed it, when the rebel commander offered to surrender upon condition that his officers and men were paroled. An unconditional surrender being insisted upon, he yielded. His force consisted of the Second North Carolina, First Virginia, First Georgia regiments, and several companies of artillery. The Georgia regiment was eight hundred strong, and was once before captured by Gen. BURNSIDE, at Roanoke Island. The prisoners are now on their way North. In explanation of the extraordinary isolation Gen. FRAZIER was left in, rebel officers asserted that Gen. BRAGG had peremptorily ordered him to remain. On the night of the 7th two companies of our troops stole their way through the rebel pickets, and burned a mill that had supplied the rebels with meal, in the very sight of the enemy's camp. This neat performance helped much to hasten the surrender.

Gen. BURNSIDE was to return to Knoxville on the 10th, where he will remain until the decision of the War Department in regard to his resignation is made.

Our troops have made excursions to Morristown, 30 miles east of Knoxville. A few small bodies of Rebels are still in the State, near the Virginia line, but they will soon be driven out. The Saltpeter Works, which the Rebel Government worked with several hundred men, are within our lines. Ready communication is had with Gen. ROSECRANS.

For quickness of movement and complete success without bloodshed, Gen. BURNSIDE's operations are the most noteworthy of the war. All of his troops marched over 250 and a large portion of them over 300 miles, and they averaged twenty miles a day, although they moved over the most difficult roads, crossing several high ranges of mountains and numerous deep streams. The infantay marched admirably, without the least straggling. Gen. BURNSIDE's plans were so well conceived, and the movements of the different columns so well masked and executed, that BUCKNER was not aware of his approach until twenty-four hours before Knoxville was occupied. He had not time to transfer all of his force by rail to Chattanooga, but had to send a portion of it east. His command cannot have been large.

Between the Cumberland River and the mountains our troops suffered a good deal from the scarcity of water, but on the southern slope of the mountains everything was found in abundance. The valleys of Clinch and Holston Rivers abound with splendid crops of corn and vegetables. Of these and wheat there is enough in the country to supply the population and our forces for a year. The woman, in expectation of the advent of Union troops, had done most of the planting. No suffering from want of rations was experienced by the troops. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments were admirably managed. Capt. MORRIS, the Chief Quartermaster, reported only two wagons lost out of over five hundred. In the whole campaign but one casualty occurred, a private killed in a skirmish of SHACKELFORD's cavalry with the rebel pickets near Tagawell. Of sickness there is so little that the Surgeon in charge of a hospital at Knoxville has already asked to be relieved, for want of work.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1863.

GEN. GILLMORE'S OPERATIONS.

It is understood here that Gen. GILLMORE has tenderly inquired of Government if he would be justified in bombarding Charleston to its utter destruction. The answer returned, it is said, was such as to give the country the assurance of a heap of ashes where Charleston stands if Charleston does not surrender. A full supply of incendiary shells, to be used against Charleston, were sent to Gen. GILLMORE by the *Arago*, and by this time are probably being used against the doomed city. The first lot were provided with concussion fuses against the protest of the inventor, who wanted the 40 and 45 second time fuses used, which were attached to those sent last. Of the first lot, only about 50 were used by GILLMORE, and of the 15 thrown into Charleston, only three exploded.

DECISIONS RESPECTING THE DRAFT.

It has been decided that, under the thirteenth section of the Enrollment act, a party drafted, and wishing to furnish a substitute, or pay commutation, must do so on or before the day fixed for his appearance. The privilege expires with that day. If he fails to report, and is arrested as a deserter, he has a right to go before the Board of Eurollment, and prove that he is not liable to do military duty. If held to be liable, he cannot escape personal service. Also, under such circumstances, he is subject to be proceeded against as a deserter.

THE RUMORED ALLIANCE WITH THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

The Central American Legation here have no information concerning the proposed alliance with the Spanish-American States, to resist the aggressions of European Powers on this continent, as telegraphed from San Francisco a few days ago.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS IN DEMAND.

Arrangements have been completed by the Treasury Department whereby the five-twenty bonds are delivered as soon as subscribed for. During Friday and Saturday the amount of bonds delivered by the Department to JAY COOKE & Co., Special Treasury Agents, was nearly $6,000,000. Some of the bonds were sent to Vicksburgh, and as far South as New-Orleans. Officers of the army, from Major-Generals down to Lieutenants, are investing their surplus earnings in the five-twenties.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

Receipts from Customs for the month of August were exceedingly heavy. At the four principal ports of entry, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7,452,507 37 were received. Returns from a number of the smaller ports have not yet reached the Treasury, nor those from San Francisco. The receipts from the latter port in July, amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. When all the returns are in, it is probable that the total Customs revenue for August will be found to amount to between eight and nine millions. Most of this sum is in gold, there being now but few demand-notes outstanding.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

Owing to the great increase of business in the Paymaster-General's office, thirty additional clerks will be asked for at the next session of Congress.

A NEW BRIGADIER.

Col. SANFORD, of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE LATE NAVAL REPULSE AT FORT SUMTER.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

A private note, received here to-day from "off Charleston," states that about three hundred and fifty men composed the recent expedition to Fort Sumter, and that only a portion of the force landed, some of the boats having grounded on the shoals. But for this there would probably have been a different result.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING SCHOONERS.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 22d ult., in latitude 26° 50′, longitude 96° 30′, by the steamer *Cayuga*, of the Schooner *Wave*, which had run the blockade at San Louis Pass, near Galveston, bound to Vera Cruz. She had the Swiss Confederation flag flying, and is owned by J. C. KUHN, Consul of Switzerland at Galveston. Her cargo consists of 80 bales of cotton. The *Cayuga* also captured the schooner *J. T. Davis* off the Rio Grande, having run out of the same port. She had no colors, papers or logbook. Her cargo consists of 97 bales of cotton. Both vessels were sent to New-Orleans for adjudication.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Capt. RHIND arrived to-day with dispatches to the Navy Department from Admiral DAHLGREN. It is understood they are generally of a business character.

HIGH PRICES AT RICHMOND.

A lady who arrived here on Saturday, from Richmond, says that bacon has advanced to $2 50 per pound and sugar to $2. Both are now considered luxuries, and totally beyond the reach of the poorer classes. She paid $4,000 in Confederate notes for $325 in gold.

THE MAIN REBEL ARMY.

The Reports of its Retreat to Richmond.

The Three Corps of Longstreet Ewell and Hill all in Motion, Backward.

Reinforcements for Bragg and Beauregard.

A Strictly Defensive Policy to be Pursued in Order to Prolong the War.

SPECULATIONS ON THE SITUATION.

Up to within a few days the army of Gen. LEE was planted on a long line sweeping from near the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the upper waters of the Rappahannock to the village of Port Royal on the Lower Rappahannock, some 20 miles below Fredericksburgh. The corps of LONGSTREET was near Fredericksburgh, and the corps of EWELL and HILL near Culpepper Court-house and Gordonsville. News has been reaching us for some days that important movements were going on in this army of Gen. LEE, and these movements all had the appearance of a general falling back. It has been thought by some that another advance against Washington and the Army of the Potomac was really intended by Gen. LEE, and many apprehensions have been expressed for the result. Even the apparent retrogressive movements were conceived to be only feints covering some dangerous and deep design.

Intelligent dispatches of the latest date, based upon advices thought to be reliable, make it appear tolerably certain, however, that all of the three corps of LEE's army really began to fall back toward Richmond last week, and are now making their way to that point, with the idea of assuming a position of simple defence before their capital.

To some of the facts which we have already published on this point, we append such information as reached us up to last night.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863.

From the best information that can be obtained, it is now rendered certain that the inactivity of the rebel army is at last broken by an important movement—not an offensive movement against this army, but a movement rendered necessary by the desperate condition of their affairs in the Southwest, and by which they hope to check, if not retrieve, the tide of disaster which has been steadily rushing on them for the last year. It is believed that one corps of LEE's army, or about one-third of it, under LONGSTREET, is now moving to Richmond, there to be transferred, two divisions of it to the Southwest, and one to Charleston. And if LONGSTREET, whose ability as a leading subordinate commander is unquestioned, should soon appear in principal command on either of these fields, it will not be surprising,—not at least to this army

HOOD's division, of LONGSTREET's corps, left camp, near Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday morning last, at three o'clock, bound for Richmond, and thence, so my information runs, to Charleston.

This movement on their part gives rise to many suggestions and speculations—not as to where the enemy's troops are going, but as to its effect upon the campaign in Virginia this Fall, for though we have been inactive for six weeks, yet every one counts upon another campaign before Winter, as much as he counts upon his next meal of victuals.

The weakening of the rebel army in front of us would seem to indicate that the rebels in Virginia will remain entirely upon the defensive for the coming campaign. They count upon the presumed weakness of this army; rendering two-thirds of their army, acting strictly upon the defensive, able to resist our advance; at any rate, if not able to do it this side of Richmond, they are confident of their ability to do it there. And as long as they hold Richmond they hold Virginia, even if they do surrender a considerable portion of its territory.

To hold their own for the next three months—which will enable them to hold it for the next eight months, and thus prolong the war—is all that the rebel leaders count upon with any degree of confidence.

Looking at the situation in Tennessee, considering the report of the movement of BRAGG's forces from Chattanooga *eastward*, to be true, and combining with it the movement of a part of LEE's army *westward* to East Tennessee, and it looks as though the military aspect there would soon be far more interesting than it is even now.

FURTHER CONFIRMATORY REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

At last an impulse is beating through the Army of the Potomac. The men feel the movement, and snuff battle. Besides the march of LONGSTREET's corps, which we have already announced, our correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends us word that he believes that the corps of EWELL and HILL recently encamped between Gordonsville and Culpepper Court-house, have also fallen back, and are now at Gordonsville, if not further yet on their way to Richmond. This evidence of the weakening of LEE's army by detaching reinforcements for BEAUREGARD and BRAGG is conclusive. A lady arrived here yesterday from Richmond confirms the statement in the TIMES that large bodies of troops from LEE's army were sent to reinforce BRAGG and BEAUREGARD. For ten days previous to her departure several regiments daily passed through the city.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advance of Cavalry and Infantry—The Second Army Corps in Possession of Culpepper.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, Sept. 13.

Gen. PLEASANTON reached a position to-day about three miles beyond Culpepper, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy. We captured three guns and about forty prisoners. The Second army corps now occupies Culpepper.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FACTS ABOUT THE IRON-CLADS.

The Three Classes—Improvements.

The *Tecumseh*, an account of the launch of which, together with a general description of her, was given yesterday, is a one-turreted monitor, resembling the original craft of that name in her general features. She will have no masts, no bulwarks, no structure of any kind on deck except the turret. Although in the chief points of her construction there is great similarity between her and the first vessels of her kind, considerable difference exists in the details. To give an idea of the progress made in building this description of vessels, it will be interesting to recall the prominent features of our first and second batches of iron-clads. It will be observed that only in the dimensions and in some of the minor characteristics have we diverged from the original plan. The following is a correct statement of the peculiarities of the three classes:

	The original Monitor.	The Passaic Batch.	The Tecumseh Batch.
Length	120 ft.	280 ft.	236 ft.
Width	30 ft.	46 ft.	46 ft.
Depth of hold	9 ft.	9½ ft.	14 ft.
Draft of water	9 ft.	10 ft.	14 ft.
Armor of sides	4½ in.	4½ in.	9 in.
Thickness of turret	11 in.	11 in.	11 in.
Diameter of turret	21 ft.	21 ft.	21 ft.
Number of turrets	1	1	1
Dimension of cylinders	20 in.	35 in.	40 in.
Armament	2 11-in. guns.	11&15-in. guns.	2 13-in.
Tonnage	800	844	1,400

It will be noticed that the most important differences between the power of the first *Monitor* and the *Tecumseh* consist in the armor and armament—the offensive and defensive attributes. Instead of 4½ inches we have 9 inches of iron, and instead of one 11 and one 15-inch gun, the *Tecumseh* will have two 13-inch guns, which, however, will be able to burst more powder than the old 15-inch guns. It was unavoidable when adding additional weight of armor to the ship to make the draft of water as light as in the *Monitor*, if that were even desirable, which is a matter not decided on. One of the peculiarities of the *Tecumseh* is this, that she has sponsons, which tighten the frame to the vessel, as it were. In the original *Monitor* this sponson was left out, and the consequence was that the overhang was said to have been the cause of the loss of that celebrated little vessel. Capt. ERICSSON does not believe it to have been so, but in order to comply with the wishes of a majority of people at Washington and here he introduced this sponson, which counteracts the influence of the overhang in a great measure and makes the vessel more compact. The machinery for working the guns in the turret will be preserved, although the 13-inch guns, of course, do not require half the care that the 15-inch did. It is worth remarking that the English employ something like fifteen or sixteen men to work an Armstrong gun—throwing a much lighter ball than our 13-inch gun with four men, owing to the splendid mechanical facilities in the turret. The accident that happened to one of the monitors during DUPONT'S attack on Charleston, which resulted in the temporary crippling of the turret, cannot happen to the *Tecumseh*, because an immense band of iron, several inches thick, perfectly solid and massive, covers the whole external base of the turret, rendering it absolutely impossible for any shot or shell to pierce it. This will insure the freedom of the turret, so far as its revolving powers consist, from being prevented by an enemy's shot. The ventilation of the monitors has been a subject of great interest, and the Navy Department, as well as its officers, have given it a great amount of attention. In the original *monitor*, when the hatch was closed down and the ship in battle trim, the air was very foul, and it was even difficult to exist. In the *Passaic* batch of vessels he air was much better, and indeed many one did not it was as good as it need be. Recently, how ver, additional improvements have been made, and the ventilation of the entire ship is now as good as that of a 150 line-of-battle ship with all her ports open. The invention which gives this advantageous result is due to Mr. STIMERS. The wind pipes run underneath the deck and branch off to the officers' ward-room, forcing a continuous current of air through the vessel, so that it is rendered cool and comfortable in the warmest climate. The propeller is driven by two powerful engines with cylinders of 40 inches in diameter and 28 inches stroke of piston. It will be observed that the speed of the *Tecumseh* will, in the natural course of things, be much greater than that of the original monitors, as the dimensions of her cylinders are nearly ten inches greater than those of the other ships. This is one of the most important requirements of an iron-clad vessel, particularly of one presenting such an unusual bow to the water. The *Passaic* and *Nahatuk* class have not been able to make as many knots as was expected; but it is hoped that the new batch will do better. Her service speed is ten knots an hour at sea—nearly double the speed of her sister monitors. In still less important matters there are some points of difference. In keeping the anchor, for instance, an arrangement is now made by which two holes are placed on each side of the bow, while in the other monitors it was directly in the centre. The headroom between decks is also much greater than in the other monitors. The officers and crew are on the same floor, the former in the forward, and the latter in the aft of the vessel; they number seventy-five men. The berth-deck contains sixteen state-rooms. In fastening the armor, rivets are substituted for bolts, as the latter give way and fly about when struck by heavy projectiles in a severe engagement. In the arrangement of the machinery, the air and circulating pumps and the surface-condensers are independent of the main engines, and can thus be operated when the main engines are standing still, maintaining constantly a vacuum, and being able to keep up the condensation of steam, instead of blowing it off into the atmosphere, which every naval officer will appreciate; because it has been one of the most intolerable annoyances of the introduction of steam in the navy, that, when orders are given upon the deck, the blowing of the steam rendered them inaudible, and it could not be silenced without danger of being blown up. The following is a list of the class of vessels to which the *Tecumseh* belongs:

Name.	Tonnage.	Where building.
Canonicus	1,034	South Boston.
Catawba	1,034	Cincinnati.
Manhattan	1,034	Jersey City.
Mahopac	1,034	Jersey City.
Manayunk	1,034	Pittsburgh.
Oneota	1,034	Cincinnati.
Saugus	1,034	Wilmington, Del.
Tippecanoe	1,034	Cincinnati
Tecumseh	1,400	Jersey City.

The *Tecumseh* will have to go on the balance dock, because of a defect in one of the safety-valve pipes.

Rosh Hashonah.

THE JEWISH NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

In Leviticus xxiii. 23, 24 and 25, is found the following command:

"23. And the Lord spake unto Moses saying,

24. Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month, shall ye have a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, a holy convocation.

25. Ye shall do no servile work therein: but ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord."

Such is the ancient authority, direct from God, enjoining the commemoration of the great Jewish festival of Rosh Hashonah, which commenced last evening.

The occasion is regarded by all good Israelites throughout the world as one of the most solemn and important character, and will be celebrated by the Jews of this community with all the services and ceremonies of the olden time.

In order to throw some light upon the peculiar situation of this holiday in reference to the division of the Christian year, it may be well to recall the fact that the Jews, although like ourselves making it consist of twelve months, gave them twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. In their leap year, an entire month intervened between the sixth and seventh months, and consequently, in the brief period of nineteen years they found no less than seven leap years, to wit, the third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth. By these periods of nineteen years and seven leap years, they counted, the latter number being greatly venerated by their race. The beginning of the year, or New-Year's Day, was set for the first new moon after the recurrence of the Autumnal Equinox, or in the month which, as its name designates, was also the seventh month of the year under the old Latin arrangement—the Tishri of the Jews. The day itself is made the commencement of the year, as it is reputed to be the anniversary of Adam's birth, and the first occupancy of our planet by man. With these majestic attributes is, also, united the characteristic that it is the *Jom Haddin*, or day of God's judgment upon the sins committed during the the past year, which if not absolutely atoned for are carried onward to the great account. It may, therefore, be imagined with what interest the return of this great day which marks so decisive an epoch in his individual destiny, and in the history of his race is regarded by every orthodox Israelite.

In this City preparations have been in progress for a week past, and the various synagogues (some twenty in number) have all been purified and decorated for the festival. They were, yesterday evening, thrown open for the preliminary services, the Rev. Rabbi RAPHALL officiating in the Green-street, and the Rev. J. J. LYONS in the Nineteenth-street edifice.

In Numbers, xxix, 1, the offerings of the "Feast of Trumpets"—the other name of New-Year's Day—are prescribed:

"1. And in the seventh month, on the first day of the month, ye shall have a holy convocation; ye shall do no servile work: it is a day of blowing the trumpets unto you.

2. And ye shall offer a burnt-offering for a sweet savor unto the Lord, one young bullock, one ram and seven lambs of the first year, without blemish,

3. And their meat offering shall be of flour mingled with oil, three-tenth deals for a bullock and two-tenth deals for a ram,

4. And one-tenth deal for one lamb, throughout the seven lambs.

5. And one kid of the goats for a sin offering to make an atonement for you."

These sacrifices are to be independent of the ordinary ones for the day and the month.

The present anniversary is, according to the Jewish calendar, the five thousand six hundred and twenty-fourth since the creation of the world, and owing to the rapid changes going on in Jewish society, and the many removals and deaths occasioned among them in this country, by the existing war, will be observed with peculiar formality and impressiveness. The services of last evening were noteworthy chiefly for the solemn manner in which the Rabbin alluded to the waning orthodoxy of many worldly members of their synagogues, and reminded their hearers that, if the season should pass unimproved, the Angel of Death, preventing the enjoyment of another, may bear away with him to the dread record a list of sins beyond atonement.

To-day and to-morrow, all but absolutely indispensable labor will cease in every good family of Israelites, and at noon upon each day the great *Shophar*, or trumpet, will be blown in the synagogues amid the reverence of thousands of the Faithful.

On Wednesday, the 23d inst., or *tenth* day of the seventh month, will occur the *Jom Kippur*, or "Day of Atonement" the most solemn and important of all the Jewish fasts. Upon the approach of that impressive period we may have occasion to allude to it at greater length. No more curious and instructive spectacle lies within the observation of our readers, than the solemnizing in our midst, and according to the ancient ritual, of these hoary anniversaries by the ancient people.

Departure of United States Troops from the City.

THEIR BEHAVIOR WHILE HERE.

By the following order, issued to-day, it will be seen that the greater portion of the United States troops lately encamped in this City have been relieved from further duty at this post, the occasion for their presence having, as is thought, happily passed away. If, however, there should be any riotously-disposed persons still remaining here, it may not be out of place to inform them that the Government still has an ample force within easy call, who will show themselves in our midst whenever occasion may require. The behavior of the troops during their stay in this City has been in every respect unexceptionable, and has elicited praise from every one. The subjoined complimentary order from Gen. CANBY is richly deserved, and the tribute paid therein to the State troops and the Metropolitan Police, is timely and well merited. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, FIRST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 20.—In relieving from further duty with this command a large portion of the troops sent here from the Army of the Potomac, the Commanding General desires to express his gratification that the exemplary conduct of these troops has added another—less brilliant, perhaps, but not less enduring—to the many laurels already won by them on the field, and under the fire of the enemy, and to say, that he is authorized from many sources to convey to them the assurance that their sojourn in this city, in more than usually intimate contact with their fellow-citizens, has excited for them a personal interest above that ordinarily attached to any army; and that this interest will not pass away with the occasion that gave rise to it, but will follow them wherever they may go, and to whatever field they may be called, with the warmest wishes for their success and welfare.

The Commanding General desires to add to this, the expression of his thanks to the State troops, the Metropolitan Police force, and to the local authorities with whom he has been incidentally associated, for the kindness and courtesy shown to the officers and men of his command, and for the spirit of co-operation exhibited in everything that had for its object the advancement of our common wishes and labors.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, A. A. G.

Death of a Bank President in Trinity Church.

Mr. ISAAC SEYMOUR, for many years President of the Bank of North America, died suddenly yesterday morning during service hour at Trinity Church. Deceased appeared in usual health in the morning, and went to church with his wife and daughter at the customary hour. During service he was observed suddenly to fall back in his seat as if exhausted. Several gentlemen immediately gathered around, and Major-Gen. DIX, who occupied the seat immediately in front, assisted to take him into the vestry. Medical aid was speedily procured, but was of no avail, and death ensued in fifteen minutes. Deceased was seventy years of age, was a native of Peekskill, and had for many years been a vestryman of Trinity Church. Dr. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination which showed heart disease to have been the cause of death. Deceased resided at No. 210 West Fourteenth-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN EXTENSIVE CONFIDENCE OPERATOR IN CUSTODY.—THOMAS ALLEN, an individual well known to the police, was taken into custody yesterday, by Officer WILLIAMS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on charge of having swindled Mr. SENECA EVERETT, of Wayne County, Michigan, out of $180 in greenbacks. EVERETT was about proceeding to California, and was stopping at the Pacific Hotel, intending to take passage in the steamer to-day. ALLEN cultivated his acquaintance, and discovered his destination, and forthwith said he also was going the same way. EVERETT was a little shy of him at first, but gradually let him into his confidence and became his friend. ALLEN showed his victim a check, signed S. P. STEINWART & Co., drawn on the American Exchange Bank, and made payable in gold, to the amount of $350. The two computed the number of "greenbacks" this check would bring, and EVERETT thought he had found a pleasant companion for the voyage. On one of their walks about town, ALLEN stated he desired to buy a harness to take to California for his brother, and, as they were near a harness-shop, he thought he would then do it, providing EVERETT would lend him $180 on his check, which he did, and ALLEN passed into the building by one door and out at another, leaving his comrade to find him. This, of course, he did not succeed in doing. The police were more fortunate, however, and on Saturday the operator was taken. He was brought up before Justice DOWLING yesterday, and committed for examination. ALLEN is a rather good-looking young man, of good address, and well calculated to gain the confidence of a stranger. It is stated that he has obtained $350 at one time, and $150 at another, in a similar manner, from unsuspecting countrymen, who could not stay long enough to prosecute him. Mr. EVERETT, however, will remain to appear against him.

THE GALWAY LINE.—On Saturday morning the well-known steamship *Adriatic*, formerly of the "Collins line," reached here as the pioneer of the steamers of the "Galway line," which will hereafter make this port their destination. The *Adriatic* lies at Pier No. 46 East River, is a noble specimen of American ship-building, and well worthy a visit, especially by those designing to cross the Atlantic. The steamer, owing to her large size and perfection of model, is very steady at sea, and though she met with head winds and head seas during her passage, sustained her repute as one of the finest steamers afloat. The Company is firmly constituted, and is determined to fully carry out its contract with the Government. No little perseverance was shown in getting the grant, and, undoubtedly, a full share of patronage awaits it. The Irish residents on both sides of the water feel much interest in the success of the line. We are informed by the agents, Messrs. SABEL & SEARLE, that such was the eagerness in Ireland to procure places by this ship that, although 700 passengers were accommodated, upward of 200 were left in Galway unable to obtain berths. The following steamer *Anglia* is already full.

BARNUM'S GRAND OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.—The regular dramatic season at BARNUM'S commences to-day. The company, as will be seen by a glance at the programme, is of great excellence, and the great German drama, "Brunhilda, or Wake not the Dead," is the feature of the occasion. It is gotten up with new scenery, costumes and properties, and is evidently full of interest and startling effects. "The Ghost," seven times in it, startles people from their ease and propriety, and affords to the curious or skeptical something to think upon. Besides this, there is an after-piece. The Sioux and Winnebago Indians, and the innumerable curiosities of the Museum, are also for the entertainment of visitors. The dramatic entertainment is both afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR, FASHION TRACK.—The first great National Horse Fair hereabouts will commence at the Fashion Course, on the 15th of this month, holding four days. The finest stock in the country it is expected will compete for the premiums, which, in the aggregate, amount to $4,500. Among the celebrated horses which are certainly expected present will be *Butler*, *Fillingham*, *Prince*, *California*, *Danville*, formerly *Columbia*. In the course of the Fair there will be exhibitions of equestrianship, driving, mule races, &c. It will be gotten up in a liberal scale.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—A circular from this institution announces that the regular Winter course of lectures will commence on the 19th of October next. A preliminary course of lectures upon subjects not embraced in the Winter course, will commence on Monday, the 14th inst., and will be free to all students entering for the Winter course. Extra attention will be paid to subjects connected with military hygiene and surgery, in view of the great demand of the country for skill in those departments.

OBSTRUCTION ON BROADWAY.—A correspondent calls the attention of the authorities to the condition of the pavement in front of the building going up on Broadway below Prince-street. It is rendered almost impassable, and has been in that condition for weeks, no consideration being had for the convenience or safety of pedestrians. The correspondent is right, as all parties passing the almost "impassable" spot know, and the complaint should receive attention.

THE INJUNCTION ON THE $3,000,000 ORDINANCE.—It should be generally known that the injunction against the Mayor and Commonalty, issued on Saturday, applies only to the $3,000,000 exemption ordinance which was vetoed by the Mayor and passed over the veto by the Common Council. The Supervisors' ordinance, now in operation, is in no way affected by it. The sum proposed to be raised by the latter is $2,000,000, nearly half of which has been subscribed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 12, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81	Reg. 105½	500 Am. Coal Co	67⅜
500 Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		300 Hud. River R	131
Notes	Fe. & Aug. 105⅜	100 do	132
4,000 do	105¼	600 Harlem R	121
16,000 do	Oct. & Ap. 107	500 do	122
13,000 U.S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N.	99⅝	500 do	123
10,000 Mo. State 6s	69	400 do	124
15,000 do	69¾	1400 Reading R	113
10,000 do	69⅜	1200 do	113⅛
1,000 N. C. State 6s	65⅛	500 do	113⅜
10,000 Hud. R. 3d M	125	1000 Mich. Cen. R	117
1,000 A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	91	450 do	b10. 117⅛
10,000 Alt. & T. H. In. B.	84	2400 M. S. & N. I	82
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	87⅛	1500 do	83
14,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	65	100 do	b10 83
3,000 Mil. & P. Du C. 1 M.	103⅜	1600 do	83⅜
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d b30	85	150 Ill. Cen. F. S	114
2,000 Mich. S. S. F	111	1200 Ill. Cen. R. S	121
20,000 Am. Gold	128	500 do	120⅛
3,000 do	128⅜	500 do	120⅜
500 Canton Co	s10 31⅛	12000 Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	104
50 Del. & H. Ca. Co	159	500 Clev. & P. R	95
250 Cump. Coal. Prf	29⅜	1000 do	95⅛
700 do	29¼	100 do	b10 96
1500 do	29	1500 do	95¾
50 Quicksilv. M. Co	63	300 Gal. & Chic. R	b30. 104¾
100 Bucks Co. L. Co	2⅛	100 do	104
500 do	2	500 do	103¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co	214	1000 do	103⅜
50 do	212	1250 Clev. & Tol. R	114
100 N. Y. Cen. R	128	1550 Chi. & R. Is	104
100 do	12-3/8	100 do	103⅜
2000 do	129	400 do	103⅝
500 do	129⅛	100 do	s30. 103⅜
500 do	129¾	100 do	b10. 104
300 do	129⅞	200 do	b10. 104¼
100 do	130	1000 Mil. & P. D. C. R	65
100 do	b10. 130	200 do	65¼
100 do	s30. 129⅝	100 do	65⅜
400 Erie R	101	100 Tol. & Wab	71⅜
1000 do	101¼	300 Pitt., F. W. & C	75
25 do	101	250 do	76
700 do	101⅜	300 do	77
3000 do	101⅜	200 A. & T. H. R	58
100 do	b15. 101⅝	50 Al. & Ter. H. P	77
100 do	s10. 101⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	b30 34⅜
50 do	b10. 101⅜	500 do	33
100 do	b15 102	150 Chic. & Alt. R	73
100 Erie Railway Pr	102		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Amer. Gold	s3.129	100 Hudson R. R	134
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	69⅝	200 Reading R	114⅛
550 Cumb. Coal Prf	29⅜	100 M. S. & N. I	c 84
100 Canton Co	31	100 do	84⅜
100 do	31⅛	50 do	c 84⅜
400 Quartz H. M. Co	19	100 do	s3 84⅜
450 Bucks Co. L. Co	2	200 do	84⅜
250 N. Y. Cen. R	s30. 130⅜	1000 do	c 84⅜
100 do	c. 130⅜	100 do	b3 84⅜
100 do	130⅜	100 do	b10 85
200 do	130⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	123⅜
100 do	s3. 130⅜	200 Clev. & Pitts. R	s3 96
100 Erie Railway	103	500 do	96⅜
300 do	s3. 103	400 do	s10 96⅜
400 do	102⅝	100 Gal. & Chi. R	104
300 do	c. 102⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R	100⅜
400 do	102⅞	100 do	106⅛
50 do	s3 102⅞	100 P., F. W. & C. R	78
250 do	102⅜	100 do	78⅜
400 Har. Railroad	136	200 do	78¾
200 do	136	100 do	78
200 do	s3. 136	100 Chic. & Alt	75
300 Erie Railway Pr	103⅜		

MONDAY, Sept. 14—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was again very active in the sales of both Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. Many of the Importers and Domestic Commission houses, are doing a larger business than they have ever before experienced in the month of September, and for the greater part at satisfactory prices. The current Import entries are about the same as last season, but nearly all go directly into consumption, and rapid draughts are being made upon the Stock of Goods of the previous importation in the Bonded Warehouses. The Canal receipts of Grain have materially fallen off in Wheat of the old crop, as compared with last year, but show a gain in Indian Corn and Rye. The Exports of Domestic Produce for the week are on a moderate scale, and to these nearly eight hundred thousand dollars in Specie were added during the week. There is a fall, after frequent fluctuations, of one ℔ cent. in the price of Gold and Exchange, as compared with Saturday week, and some abatement also in the market for Money to the Stock Brokers, while the Bill Brokers report a good inquiry for prime Merchant paper at moderate rates.

The Stock Exchange movement of the week on the Railway list continued to show the effects of the sudden panic and precipitate fall in prices of the week before. The fluctuations, however, were much less violent, owing to the restoration of quiet in the Money Market, and the more comfortable facilities which it now affords to the Brokers on good collateral. At the same time, the liquidation of mony of the *Bull* accounts because of exhausted margins and the increased courage of the speculators for the fall, have made lower prices than at the close of the previous week. The change in the market on Wednesday was strongly in the other direction, but the advance, it will be noticed in the following table was not only lost, but the figures at the close were in nearly all instances from 2 to 4 ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday week. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady throughout the week on a moderate business at the Board. The sale by the Treasury of $50,000,000 of 5 ℔ cent. two-year Notes, has had the apparent effect of reducing the conversions into the Popular Loan.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	131@133¾@12-7/8@130
U. S. 6 ℔ cents. 1881	106¾@107
New-York Central	133@134½@129⅛
New-York and Erie	106@106⅝@102⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	101@103
Rock Island	107⅜@111@104¾
Michigan Guaranteed	128@127
Michigan Southern	91¾@98¾@83
Michigan Central	119@123@117¾
Toledo	117⅜@113⅜
Illinois Central	136⅜@129¾@122
Pacific Mail	220@212
Hudson River	131@134 ex. d.
Harlem Preferred	120@126
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97@101¾@95
Harlem Common	133@150@136
Fort Wayne and Chicago	81@86⅛@81
Chicago and North Western	34@34
Prairie du Chien	70@79½@65
Chicago and Alton	73@81@73

The turn of speculation on the Railway Shares, Saturday, was in favor of the *Bear* interest. The fall from yesterday is 2@3 ℔ cent., with a very feverish state of things on the Street after the adjournment of the Board. Much of the selling—particularly of Erie and some of the Western Shares—is said to be for *short* account, the disposition in this direction being stronger than when Stocks were 10 or 15 ℔ cent. higher. There was no general pressure for Money among the *Bull* operators, while there was considerable borrowing of Stocks, for cash delivery, by the other party. There was only one session of the regular Board. At the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board, there was a recovery of 1@1½ ℔ cent. in Railway prices, but this was partially lost again later in the day. The other departments of the list show no important changes from Friday. Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made on the Street, as compared with Friday night. Gold, after selling through most of the day at 128½@129, rallied to 129¾@130 ℔ cent., on the delay in capturing Charleston:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	129⅜	130	Harlem Pref	132	130
U. S. 6s, 1881	107	107	Mich. Central	117⅜	117
N. Y. Central	132	129¾	Mich. Southern	87⅜	83
Erie	103¾	102½	Mich. Guarant'd	128⅜	127
Erie Preferred	103¼	103	Illinois Cen	123	122
Hudson	137	134	Pittsburgh	96⅜	95
Pacific Mail	219	212	Fort Wayne	79	77⅜
Harlem	138	136	Rock Island	106⅜	104¾
Canton	32⅜	31¾	Northwest	34⅜	34
Prairie du Chien	70	66	Galena	106⅜	104¾
Treas. Cer., new	99⅜	99⅝	Reading	115⅜	114
Toledo	116	113⅜	Quicksilver	65⅜	63

The market for Money to the Brokers closed at 7 ℔ cent. on miscellaneous collateral, and 6 ℔ cent. on Government and other select Securities. The rates on prime Merchant paper are 5½@6½ ℔ cent. Exchange on London 142@142½ ℔ cent. in the afternoon, though lower sales were made early in the day before the turn in Gold. The export of Gold and Silver for the day is $485,000, and for the whole week $789,000. The receipts of the Treasury for the Popular Loan amount to $194,400.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	115	Market	103⅛
Union	112	Continental	96
Tradesmen's	109	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers & Drovers'	125	Marine	155
Commerce	103	Imp. and Traders'	108⅛
Bank of N. America	104	Park	125

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	109	Al. & T. H. 2d. Inc	83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. 1st m	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. 2d m	66
Erie fourths, '80	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Erie fifths, '88	107	Gal. & Chic. Extd	112
Buff. N. Y. & E. firsts, '77	107	Clev. & Tol. 8 F	110¼
Hud. R. thirds, '75	124	New-Jersey C. firsts	102
Har. firsts, '64	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C. 1sts, '62	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	83
Ill. Central, '75	116	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,840,154 06, including for Customs, $317,700; Payments, $2,026,620 65; Balance, $26,910,288 01.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,772,390, against $3,349,142 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,637,963, against $2,820,373 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $789,000, against $1,043,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,711,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for seven months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863—exclusive of $1,036,000

Foreign Specie—amount to	$106,315,000
Add since August 1	21,772,287
Total since Jan. 1	$128,087,287
Against same time 1862	127,732,311
Increased Importation	$354,976

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863	$107,486,000
Add since August 1	16,096,682
Total since Jan. 1	$123,582,682
Against same time 1862	96,426,059
Increased Export 1863	$27,156,623

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863, were $25,902,000
Add since Aug. 1 4,471,000
Total since Jan. 1 $30,373,000
Against same time 1862 42,642,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863 $12,269,000

The Customs receipts, in Gold, the past week, were unusually heavy, and these, with the export of Gold, will, of course, reduce the stock in Bank on the statement to be made up this afternoon. The Custom receipts at the neighboring ports of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, since the 1st of August, are also reported to be larger than last season, showing that the improvement in our Import trade is not confined to this market. On the 1st of October the Treasury will disburse over $3,000,000 in Gold for the interest on the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan, and a much larger sum on the 1st of November for interest on the 5-20 years Popular Loan.

We reprinted yesterday a very curious, though, in some respects, characteristic, article from the Money writer for the London *Times*, on the financial collapse of this country, which he predicts is more certain on the fall of Gold to 125 ℔ cent., than if the price had gone above 170 ℔ cent. last Spring. At that time, it will not be forgotten, the same writer felt himself perfectly safe in assuming that our Currency would very shortly become worthless, and the Government bankrupt beyond redemption. His present theory is, that a people who are so infatuated with the credit and resources of their Government, and especially with Mr. CHASE, to whom their immediate direction is intrusted, as to suffer Gold to decline to 125 ℔ cent. before the War is ended, will find their entire stock of the precious metal exhausted at the end of the War, and leave our Public Debt without the means of support. So certain is this writer of the early and disastrous collapse of our entire system of Currency and Public Credit, because of the all-pervading infatuation on this side, that he compares the present state of things here to the Railway mania in England in 1846-47, and CHASE, of course, to HUDSON!

We shall not stop to quarrel with the taste or liberality of this parallel. A few plain facts will serve to illustrate its claim to common sense and ordinary commercial information. When our civil troubles began in November, 1860, the stock of the precious metals in the now loyal States was about $250,000,000. A careful estimate gave us in Bank and among the people $222,400,000, exclusive of the amount in circulation in California and Oregon. The London writer himself adopts £50,000,000 sterling—equal to about $250,000,000—as a moderate calculation for the metallic basis of 1860, and the basis also of his own argument, that the demands upon this "chief source of supply," in settlement of Foreign balances, are rapidly exhaustive. While the truth is, that this great Specie capital has not only *not* been impaired since, but actually increased. Our sources of supply to meet the exigencies of trade, the real "chief" of which is in our mines on the Pacific, have not only proved adequate to this object, but have left an accumulation in both the Atlantic and Pacific States. The latter have probably added at least $20,000,000 to their previous accumulation, over and above their remittances to New-York and to Europe, out of the product of the three years, while the excess of receipts of Gold at New-York from California and Europe, over the exports to all Foreign States, during the same period, is nearly $30,000,000; so that the present entire stock of the precious metals in the loyal States cannot be far from *three hundred millions*, calculated from the moderate starting-point of the London article. The figures at New-York are:

From California	$70,569,000
Foreign, direct and via Boston	55,114,000
Together	$125,683,000
To foreign States, from Dec. 1, 1860, to Sept. 14, 1863	96,047,000
Excess of receipts at New-York	$29,636,000

It is abundantly clear, therefore, that our present Specie strength and sources of supply have been grossly misrepresented by the London writer, and that in shaping an argument to meet his latest prediction of ruin and collapse, he has either overlooked or willfully ignored the facts that Europe remitted fifty millions in Gold to this country early in our troubles, and that the mines of the Pacific States have since yielded as steadily and abundantly as ever. Whether his intelligence or fairness be in fault, we shall not undertake to determine.

Messrs. ELLIOT & Co., Commission dealers in Stocks, have removed their office to the old Treasury building, No. 30 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 6,310 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. and 200 bags Corn Meal, 23,504 bush. Wheat, 52,130 bushels Corn, 7,400 bush. Rye, 55 bush. Barley, 1,240 bushels Oats, 59 pkgs. Provisions, and 503 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $8 50@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 702 bbls., including 580 bbls. Pots and 122 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is depressed and unsettled. Middlings, 67c.@68c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, 700 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod have been rather more freely offered and have been in demand at from $4@$6 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in request, including No. 1 chiefly at $14 50@$15 50; No. 2, at $10@$11 25, and No. 3, at $5@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring have been in fair demand, the former at $20@$21 for No. 1, and the latter at $3 50@$5 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring have been less abundant and in good request at 32½c.@35c. for No. 1, and 44c.@48c. for scaled ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers. Sales, since our last, 10,200 bbls., including Unsound, at $4@$4 50; Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 40; poor to choice extra State, at $4 65@$5 30, chiefly at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 40 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 40
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 30	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds	5 00	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 45	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 45	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is depressed to-day. Sales, since our last, 800 bbls., at $5@$6 20 for poor to good superfine; $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 80@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra, at $4 65@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4 for Jersey, $4 15 for common Western; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 10 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Also 350 bags fresh ground State, at $1 70

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, their

FALL IMPORTATION

OF

RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY

PARIS DRESS SILKS,

In all the latest and most desirable shades, comprising the choicest novelties of the LYONS AND PARIS MARKETS

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of "BONNET," "POWSON'S" and other celebrated makes of

BLACK SILKS.

CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on

MONDAY, SEPT. 14,

Their full assortment of

POINT AQUILLE, POINT D'ALENCON, POINT D'VENICE, POINT APPLIQUE, and VALENCIENNES, in SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, COIFFURES, POINTS, HDKFS, &c., &c. ALSO, BY THE YARD,

BLACK THREAD LACES; FLOUNCINGS, CAPES, POINTS, SASHES, &c.

EMBR'D SETS, COLLARS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, SKIRTS, INFANT'S WAISTS, CAPS, &c.

ALSO

An EXTENSIVE assortment of NOVELTIES in LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S PLAIN, EMBROIDERED, HEMMED, INITIAL and PRINTED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open, on MONDAY, Sept. 14,

THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISING

FRENCH MERINOS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

REPS, &c.,

In all the desirable shades of

PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED.

CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at Retail a large assortment of

FINE FRENCH CLOAKINGS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

MELTONS, TWEEDS, &c., &c.,

SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,

On MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

UNITED STATES.

A complete assortment of all Colors will be offered at Retail

On MONDAY, 14th of September.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,

Comprising, in addition to their usual

FALL IMPORTATIONS,

Many New and Desirable Styles for

DEEP AND LIGHT MOURNING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will exhibit a large and varied assortment of

SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,

of all colors,

including some of the finest ever imported,

On MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CANAL, corner Mercer-st.

FALL HOSIERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,

will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, a large and well selected stock of

Balbriggan and English

COTTON and MERINO HOSE,

ALSO

Misses', Ladies', and Gents' Silk, Merino and all Wool UNDERGARMENTS,

Together with a great variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

GRAND OPENING

OF

NEW FALL DRY GOODS,

ON

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, Received per last steamer.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, Our own selections in the European markets.

FRENCH MERINOS and EMPRESS CLOTHS, All the new colors.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

We will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 14,

A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SKIRTS,

the best kind in the market,

At $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3 each.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

(Fully 25 per cent.)

Oil Boiled Silk, rich lustre, at 75c. 6d. per yard.

Bright lustre Paris Taffeta Silks, at $1 per yard.

Bright lustre Paris Taffeta (heavy,) at $1 30 per yard.

We invite special notice to these goods,

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Large purchases from the various auction sales, comprising

RIBBONS, SILKS,

VELVETS AND PLUSHES,

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

Also, from various manufacturers, 200 cases of fashionable Felt and Straw Bloomers under regular prices, and ready on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and 65 Allen-sts.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We continue to cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.—call. Don't forget to inspect our Straw and Felt Bloomers—up stairs.

EDWARD RIDLEY.

Nos. 311 and 313½ Grand and 65 Allen sts.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.

THE LARGEST

AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS AND SKIRTS

in the United States, at

GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway, bet. 8th and 9th sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, fluted Handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRY GOODS

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,

Will offer at RETAIL

On MONDAY, Sept. 14,

A large assortment of

RICH BLACK SILKS,

FANCY, PLAID and PLAIN SILKS,

Just received by the latest steamers, which will be offered at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ALSO,

MERINOS, ALPACAS and EMPRESS CLOTHS,

In great variety.

VICTORIA LUSTRES,

In all the new shades.

ALSO,

8-4 PARIS POPLINS and 4-4 CLOTH PLAIDS.

New and beautiful fabrics for

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

SHAWLS and CLOAKS.

Of every description.

ALSO,

A complete assortment of

MOURNING GOODS.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,

Having opened a new Cloth Department, invite attention to their extensive assortment.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &c.,

AT RETAIL.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY,

AT RETAIL,

A full assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of

LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, DAMASKS,

TOWELS, LINEN SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,

NAPKINS, TOWELING,

COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,

OF THE

FIRST MANUFACTURES

AND

CHEAPEST PRICES.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HALF HOSE, &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

COTTON HALF HOSE.

TRAVELING SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

BOSOMS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS,

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

At popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AT RETAIL,

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We are constantly receiving,

By every steamer,

Entirely new Stuffs in

SILK, WOOL AND WORSTED,

For Parlor,

Dining Room,

Library,

and Chamber.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,

In very elegant and new materials,

From high cost to low.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

In every variety, from the

MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS,

At extremely low prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &c.,

In every variety of

STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A

FINE ASSORTMENT OPENING

OF

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,

BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACES,

POINT AND VAL. LACE COLLARS AND SETS,

AND

Every article in LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

At greatly reduced prices.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,

No. 429 Broadway.

ELI & GEO. MYGATT,

No. 37 Chambers and No. 13 Reade-st,

HAVE IN STORE

25 cases S. C. Ginghams,

30 cases colored Coburgs,

15 cases Reps, in choice shades.

And adding daily goods wanted for the season, and will be sold cheap for cash.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

The

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,

are selling all their Teas at only

TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,

believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

BUTTER.—SELECTED BROOME AND ORANGE County dairies in pails, tubs and firkins, just received. The attention of grocers is requested to this stock of fine marks State butter, for sale by SAMUEL H. MOORE, No. 236 Front-st., cor. Peck-slip.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,

No. 495 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine

FOR TAILORS' USE

Ever produced. Price, $45.

MEETINGS.

TWELFTH WARD WEST END IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the above will be held at Funk's Hotel, Lion Brewery, 110th-st., 9th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to urge a speedy completion of the 9th-av. Railroad to Harlem River. T. MANSON, President.

A. N. LEWIS, D. H. KNAPP, } Secretaries.

DELIGHTFUL BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

A PATENT CANTERING HORSE.

The most earnestly wished-for by all boys and girls: run along the road rapidly, carrying the rider, and guided by the bridle. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, OFF SANDY HOOK, Sept. 11, 1863.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED PASSENGERS of the Adriatic, before parting with Capt. Nicholson, Mr. Thompson, and the other officers, on the termination of our voyage to New-York, desire to express our heartfelt appreciation of their kindness and attention, and especially to Capt. George C. Nicholson, for his numerous courtesies and unceasing exertions to secure the comfort and enjoyment of all classes of passengers on board his ship.

Our warmest expressions of eulogy are due to Capt. Nicholson for his skill as an officer, and his personal qualities have evoked our sincere esteem and friendship. Hoping the same good fortune which has so deservedly attended his past voyages may continue in the future, and that the inevitable storms and trials of life may be as successfully braved as those of the ocean; bringing him, under Divine pilotage, safely into port; and wishing him a hearty God speed in all his undertakings, most respectfully and affectionately bid him farewell.

N. SORRIS HALSTED,
DENIS DONOHOE, H. B. M. Consul,
ROBERT H. LEESE, U. S. Consul,
ORLANDO BELLOWS,
PATRICK F. RYDER,
ED. GAYNOR,
G. W. WOOD,
PATRICK MURPHEY,
J. W. PATRICK,
Rev. W. M. LAFFIN,
J. JOHNSON,

For themselves and others.

COOPER UNION

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

FREE READING ROOM and PICTURE GALLERY, FREE SCHOOL of ART for WOMEN, FREE CLASSES at NIGHT in MATHEMATICS, CHEMISTRY, PURE and APPLIED, PHYSICAL and MECHANICAL SCIENCE, FREE HAND MECHANICAL and ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING and MUSIC.

The Trustees announce that the Fifth Annual Session of the COOPER UNION will begin on the 1st day of October next.

1. Applications for admission to the School of Art for Women may be made daily at the office between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or at the school during the last week in September, when the Principal, Mrs. L. A. Caddehy, will be in attendance to receive them. Each new pupil must furnish a certificate of good moral character. No fees for admission or instruction are received.

2. Applicants for admission to the Free Night Classes in Science and Art, can procure tickets of admission daily at the office between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on each MONDAY EVENING in September, from 8 to 9 P. M., and also on the EVENINGS of the 28th, 29th and 30th of September. Applicants must be over 15 years of age and produce certificate of good moral character. Pupils will attend for organization at 7½ P. M., as follows:

Pupils in Mathematics on Thursday Evening, Oct. 1; Pupils in Natural Philosophy on Friday Evening, Oct. 2; Pupils in Chemistry on Thursday Evening, Oct. 1; Pupils in Drawing on Friday Evening, Oct. 2.

3. Due announcement will be made hereafter as to the organization of the class in Music.

4. The scheme of instruction has been greatly enlarged, and will require five years for its completion; but Pupils may pursue the entire course, or any portion of it, at their own option.

The general scheme is as follows:

First Year—Monday, Mathematics; Tuesday, Mathematics; Wednesday, Mathematics; Thursday, Mathematics; Friday, Mathematics.

Second Year—Monday, Natural Philosophy; Tuesday, Mathematics; Wednesday, Mathematics; Thursday, Mathematics; Friday, Natural Philosophy.

Third Year—Monday, Mathematics; Tuesday, Chemistry; Wednesday, Mathematics; Thursday, Chemistry; Friday, Mathematics.

Fourth Year—Monday, Drawing; Tuesday, Drawing; Wednesday, Chemistry applied; Thursday, Drawing; Friday, Drawing.

Fifth Year—Monday, Drawing; Tuesday, Mechanics; Wednesday, Mechanics; Thursday, Mechanics; Friday, Drawing.

The cardinal idea of the Institution being to improve and educate the working classes, especially those engaged in mechanical employments, it will be seen that 1½ of the full course is devoted to Mathematics, 2-25 to Natural Philosophy, 3-25 to Chemistry, 2-25 to Industrial Drawing, and 2-25 to Theoretical Mechanics. Six instructors in Drawing and five in Mathematics will be employed.

The Department of Chemistry will be under the charge of Prof. CHAS. S. STONE, A. M., who will deliver three lectures per week. The Department of Mechanics will be under the direction of Prof. P. H. VANDERWEYDE, M. D., who will deliver five Lectures per week. The term will close on the 31st of March next.

The public are admitted to all the classes and lectures, provided they are in the rooms by 7½ o'clock, when the doors will be closed. The Trustees cordially invite the public, and especially the young men of the City, to avail themselves of the liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.

The Reading Room is now open, free to all, without tickets of any kind from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and the Picture Gallery from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The Trustees invite contributions of books for the Free Library, in which they are greatly needed, and will be productive of general advantage, especially to the working classes of this City. By order of the Trustees.

ABRAM. S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,

Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.

The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.

The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO

Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. — Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York,
Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Further references, circulars, &c., by application to D. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 63 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. D. W. Woolhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S. Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.

TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 25d Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York via Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c., at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MADAME MARTINET'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 21st-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 16.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 86 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

Rev. Dr. Leonard's class for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or for business. Circulars may be obtained and the Principal seen upon the premises during business hours.

JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.,
Late Senior Partner in firm of Clark & Brownell.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. J. DAVIS, No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, or the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, at the Seminary. N. B. Pupils will be received during the vacation, if desired.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 59 West 14th-st., will open for classes in Light Gymnastics on the 1st of October. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M.; ladies' and misses', 3½ P. M.; ladies' and gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten. No. 79 East 18th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 53½ West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply to the Janitor, at the School rooms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to

D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES LENT WILL REOPEN their school for children, at No. 128 West 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

J. B. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 16, at No. 15 West 20th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISSES TAYLORS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 216 West 20th-st., is now open.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. BODSTRIN WILL RESUME THE instruction in singing at her residence, No. 84 West 23d-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JAYON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, LIVINGSTON-ST.

The Ninth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

New students will be examined on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

This institution provides a full and thorough course of education in Mathematics, Languages and Physical Science. Instruction is also given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Military Drill.

Students from abroad will be accommodated with a good home and careful supervision.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Institute.

ISAAC N. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

The lecture and recitation rooms of

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL

are removed to EBBITT H., LL., Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of Mr. A. BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of Dr. REDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HAVENS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY,

No. 18 TOMKINS-PLACE.

For terms of admission apply to

A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S

French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S

School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,

No. 2 (late No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., corner of Mercer-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens its Twenty-first Academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.

College business and modern language course for male pupils of all ages, (day and boarding.) Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing GEO. W. CLARKE, the Principal, No. 238 4th-st.

Students for the Naval Academy, West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, beginners at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.

ADVANCED STUDENTS are admitted to the POST-GRADUATE Course. The Debating Society of Seniors hold semi-monthly sessions during Fall and Winter at the Institute. The Little Juniors, from six to ten years old, are under the special supervision and care of the Principal, whilst Washington-square furnishes delightful recreation for all. The catalogue (to be had on application) contains as REFERENCES the names of one hundred and fifty well-known clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and citizens, who are the present patrons of the institute. The following are a portion of them:

REVEREND.

J. R. W. Sloane, A. D. Gillette, D. D., Jas. Porter, D. D., I. S. Kalloch, Z. P. Wilds, S. M. Isaacs.

HONORABLES.

Welcome R. Beebe, Jas. Wadsworth, F. A. Conkling, Wm. M. Vermilye, Jos. W. Fabens, L. L. Lombard.

PHYSICIANS.

S. T. Hubbard, Geo. Gourlay, Sam'l D. Brooks, Fred'k Humphreys.

LAWYERS.

D. A. Baldwin, Quintin McAdam, Nich's Quackenbos

WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.

John A. Aitkin, Henry Dean, Jas. Hardley, Benedict Barnard, Cornelius Dewitt, B. H. Bowell, Benj. F. Bremner, Claus Doscher, John B. Hoyer, Geo. W. Brainerd, H. R. Dunham, Chas. G. Hoyt, N. A. Boynton, B. H. Dupignac, Aug. Hynard, O. D. Case, Alexander Edson, Wm. Humphreys, J. C. Cary, David M. Earle, George Jones, C. R. Carpenter, Jas. S. Elmore, O. P. Jackson, Wm. H. Cheetham, Joseph Fatman, Walling Kip, J. T. Conover, William Greig, Jacob Lambert, W. K. Cornwell, Christ'r Gwyer, E. O. Lamson, R. V. Yates, Clpt. E. Hammond, J. P. Lazarus, Jno. A. Currier, P. S. Halstead, D. J. Marrener, Ed. H. Mitchell, D. Quackenbush, Joseph Stukely, James Miller, Josiah Richards, Jno. B. Thompson, David H. Mount, Peter Richards, Jno. M. Tilford, F. H. M. Newcombe, T. L. Rushmore, Jno. L. Turnure, Geo. F. Nesbitt, Daniel L. Starr, Richard Terhune, Jas. H. Noe, Andrew J. Smith, Jas. W. Valentine, Isaac Odell, Francis P. Sage, Isaac S. Valentine, John Olendorf, Gardner A. Sage, Sam. Van Buren, Francis Patterson, Nelson Sherwood, Lewis H. Watts, William Pattison, Daniel Sloan, Edwin Wayte, Geo. P. Putnam, G. H. Smith, J. T. Wilson, F. J. Pfefferle, H. M. Smith, J. C. Withington, A. F. Pearse, Ferdinand Stagg, R. F. Mather, &c.

A member of the Junior Class of Columbia College, who had never before studied Latin or Greek in the least, made all his preparation in those languages in one year at this institute, and was admitted to the Freshman Class of that College upon regular and thorough examination. This institute permits students to advance from one class to another so fast as their progress will warrant. Valuable improvements in the school-rooms have been made during the vacation for the comfort and convenience of the pupils.

Pupils from Orange, N. J., Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., New-Rochelle, Irvington, as well as from all parts of New-York City, come daily to this Institute.

Parents are invited to visit the school, now in session, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., or apply morning or evening to the Rector, who resides in the school building, No. 238 4th-st.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—Resumes Sept. 14. Mrs. WM. JONES receives ten pupils, who enjoy every academic advantage conferred by City schools of the highest pretensions; combined with the beneficial influences of a secluded position, and a private family circle. Circulars at Mr. LOW'S, No. 823 Broadway.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 62 EAST 22D-ST.—The Fall term of this select school for young ladies and misses will open Sept. 14. English branches, music, languages, drawing and painting; private class for boys, and a primary department by competent teachers. For further particulars inquire of MRS. RUSTON or MISS MALLORY, Principals.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 176th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

INSTRUCTION IN FANCY DRAWING AND painting, mechanical and military draughting, including triangulations or horn-work on fortification, mapping, &c. Samples of work may be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st. JAMES P. McLEAN, Civil Engineer, late of U. S. N. Ordnance Dept. Classes in Schools.

BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives practical instruction in average, interest, exchange, &c., and prepares gentlemen for head or assistant book-keepers, in any kind of business. Mr. D. also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant, rapid, business penmen.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J. Fifty minutes from New-York City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Fall term commences Sept. 23.

J. A. FOWLER, W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

FRENCH CLASSES AND LECTURES BY E. FEZANDIE—No. 16 Union-square; arrangements taken with schools or private parties for courses of lessons, or lectures on history, literature, philosophy, social science.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Examinations for admission to the Collegiate Department will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 9½ A. M., in the Council Room. Class exercises will be resumed on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $310 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, conn. English classical and military. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal. Commences Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY IN-FORMS the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 18th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 29 West 40th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

No. 227 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.

The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 8, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,157 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 22. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the previous year, still attending school, returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following patrons of the past year:

H. M. Alexander, Geo. Deforest, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, J. Auchincloss, Edmund Dwight, H. A. Mott, Wm. A. Butler, Parker Handy, D. S. Schank, A. W. Canfield, Alex. Knox, Rob. Schell, W. K. Case, Thos. Lefferts, A. H. Trowbridge, J. M. Cooper, L. Lockwood, J. C. Tucker.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS REES'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CL

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO INDIANS AND SQUAWS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BRUTUS.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, (No. 485 Broadway)—JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—MARRIED LIFE—LOAN OF A LOVER

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$5 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Arago* at this port and the United States steamer *Massachusetts* at Fortress Monroe, we have news from Charleston Bar to the 9th. On Tuesday last the *Ironsides* and monitors engaged the batteries on Sullivan's Island and a shell from the *Weehawken* exploded one of the magazines in Fort Moultrie. Half the town of Moultrieville was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the shelling of the *Ironsides*, and all the shore-batteries were extensively damaged. After the bombardment had closed, Admiral DAHLGREN ordered a boat expedition to advance upon Sumter, in the hope of taking it by storm. The attempt, however, ended in the repulse of the expedition with a loss of sixty men—among whom were six Lieutenants and an Ensign—and five boats. Gen. GILLMORE'S forces were busied in erecting batteries from which to shell the city. Four additional pieces of ordnance had been exhumed from the sand on Morris Island, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured by our troops. Rebel advices two days later have come to hand in a Richmond paper received at Fortress Monroe. BEAUREGARD claims to have captured 113 prisoners—including 13 officers—in the affair of the navy at Fort Sumter, besides four boats and three colors, including the original flag of Fort Sumter, which was lowered by ANDERSON, and which Admiral DAHLGREN hoped to replace. On the night of the 10th a steady fire was kept up against our batteries on Morris Island, which was unnoticed on our part. Gen. GILLMORE was getting guns in position at Battery Gregg bearing upon Sullivan's Island, and a shell from the rebels on James Island exploded the magazine in that work. There was very little firing on either side on the 11th.

We have highly interesting details of the recent advance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S army in East Tennessee, and its triumphant entry into Knoxville. The enthusiasm of the people at their liberation from rebel thraldom was expressed in loyal meetings, the display of flags, processions, and good offices toward the brave soldiers. The advance upon Cumberland Gap and the capture of FRAZER'S forces are also detailed.

The Army of the Potomac has commenced its advance. Gen. PLEASANTON yesterday reached Culpepper, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy. The Second army corps now holds the town.

The rumors that have reached us for some days past respecting a backward movement of the main rebel army in Virginia, seem to be assuming a phase of absolute truth. It is now confidently asserted that LONGSTREET'S corps departed more than two weeks since on its mission of reinforcing the armies of BRAGG and BEAUREGARD, and the corps of EWELL and HILL have taken up the line of march for Richmond. From these movements it is argued that the Fall campaign on the part of the rebels will be prosecuted simply on the defensive—the sole aim being to prevent the capture of the Southern capital, and thus prolong the war, in hopes that delay may eventuate in something which will stem the almost overwhelming tide of rebel reverses.

We have this morning additional official particulars of Gen. BLUNT'S recent brilliant operations in Arkansas, a brief notice of which we have already published. Dispatches received in St. Louis, dated at Perryville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 22d ult. Gen. BLUNT crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking STEELE, who had concentrated the forces under CABELL, COOPER and STAND WAITE, numbering nine thousand, and posted on the south side of the Canadian River, sixty miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of sixty miles in forty-eight hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped, and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. Gen. BLUNT forced his way in, killing several of the enemy, taking a Captain prisoner, and capturing Perryville. The latter was a regular military post, and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. BLUNT directed the burning of the whole place. Quite a large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town. Advices from Gen. STEELE'S army, in Arkansas, as late as the 2d of December, have been received at Brownsville. Operations were progressing in a manner that left no doubt of the complete success of the expedition.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the headquarters of the army, from Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, at St. Louis, confirmatory of the report that on the 1st inst. the rebels were attacked and routed at Fort Smith, Ark., by the Union forces under Col. CLOUD. The capture of Fort Smith was all that was required to free Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory from the rebels, and the authority of the Federal Government is now fully restored in that region.

Bristol, a village in Sullivan County, at the extreme northeastern corner of Tennessee, the point of junction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburgh, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, running from Bristol to Knoxville, is reported from Washington to be in possession of our forces. Bristol is two hundred and four miles from Lynchburgh, fifteen from Abingdon, one hundred and thirty from Knoxville, and two hundred and forty from Chattanooga. It is a most important position, commanding East Tennessee, West Virginia and the mountainous parts of North Carolina.

The course of the Raleigh *Standard* on the rebellion has made it obnoxious to the ultra Secessionists, and we learn from a Richmond paper of the 11th inst., received at Fortress Monroe, that its printing office has been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. The friends of the paper retaliated by sacking the office of the *State Journal*.

FROM EUROPE.

We have a few additional details of the European news by the *City of Manchester*, via Cape Race. The Paris *Pays* denies that our Government has either protested or made verbal complaint to the French Government respecting the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and strives to prove that our Government has no right to raise any objection. The Congress of German Princes had concluded its consideration of the propositions of the Emperor of Austria and accepted them. There were rumors of an alliance between France, Russia and Prussia, which, however, were denied by the *Pays*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Railway speculation was lower on Saturday. Government Stocks steady. Gold and Exchange 1 ℘ cent. higher.

One hundred and seventy-five sacks of rice, of the new crop, were received in New-Orleans on Sept. 4.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky, Groceries, Hops, and Tallow were in limited demand on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry existed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Lime, Earthenware and Tobacco. Wool was quite brisk and buoyant. Petroleum was lightly dealt in at drooping prices. The freight engagements were restricted, with 604 vessels of all classes in port.

The Decline and Fall of the Great Rebellion.

The time has now come when even the most cautious and critical can safely look forward to the speedy termination of the war. We have ourselves, in our treatment of military affairs, continually judged it best to take due note of the strength of the rebels and their cause, and we have on a thousand occasions felt it to be our duty to moderate the ardor or undo the illusions of the public by considerations of the vastness of the task involved in the subjugation of the revolted States. But we rejoice to believe that the worst of the business is now over. Without losing sight of what yet remains to be done, we can still *see our way out of it*. It is of course vain attempting to anticipate the exact duration of the war; but everything justifies the belief that the end of the year will see its close, and it is certainly fair to believe that the expiration of the three years' term of service for which our army of volunteers enlisted, will witness the task for which they took the field gloriously finished by the complete crushing of the Great Rebellion.

A double process of exhaustion and hard blows—the force-pump and what Mr. LINCOLN, in homely phrase, called "pegging away at the rebellion"—is the means by which this result will be brought about, as we see it to have been the means by which all the preparatory results thus far have been brought about. Neither of these, perhaps, is sufficient of itself; but both combined are fast reducing the rebellion to a nonentity. At the commencement of the war, it was a common belief that, without striking a blow, we should be able to *starve* out the rebellion. This was a mistake. But, after discovering that it was a mistake, people were disposed to go to the other extreme of throwing it out of the calculation altogether. We first overrated and then underrated this element of the problem. But no man can look at the present territory of the so-called "Confederacy," without seeing that its steady reduction by the advance of our arms has, by diminishing the means of supplying their armies, been striking at the very vitals of their cause.

The brilliant victories of the Summer campaign of 1863 have twice bisected the rebel territory—first, in the severance of the region west of the Mississippi from that east of it; and, secondly, by the capture, by Gen. ROSECRANS, of the great mountain system of Tennessee, which runs like a wedge into the very heart of the Confederacy. It can now be said of the Confederacy that it is "out of joint"—a phrase applicable not less materially than morally. From this condition spring results of the vastest importance. There are animals of the simpler structures which admit of being divided and still preserve the vitality of their individual parts: but societies, like the higher forms of life, depend for their vitality on a strict cohesion and correlation of the members. And especially is this the case with a society in a state of war. While the integrity of their territory and the continuity of their lines of communication were still preserved, the rebels, by the facilities of interior lines, were able with great rapidity to throw their forces from one theatre of war to another, and, by the master-secret of *concentration*, do great things. But concentration is now out of the question, except by forever surrendering everything but the spot on which they stand. The possession by the Union army of the salient angle of the great line of rebel communications at Chattanooga, renders henceforth impossible those feats of military massing, East or West, which have gained them some of their most decided victories. The severance of the trans-Mississippi region cuts them off from those running fountains of beef they possessed in the herds of Texas. It is not too much to say that if we should simply content ourselves with holding the territory and lines we now hold, we have a tourniquet round the throat of the rebellion under whose constriction it must sink down exhausted and dead.

But we shall not content ourselves with this means alone. We shall deal more and harder blows at the armed force in the field. We shall destroy, wound and capture their men; we shall demoralize their armies by defeats. The task before us in this respect is perfectly well defined. The rebel Chiefs, by their double conscription, have swept into the army every man capable of bearing arms. It is utterly impossible for them to raise another army. We have, therefore, simply to destroy the force now in the field. The progress in this respect is, thus far, most gratifying. Three months ago there were three great rebel armies in the field—the army in Virginia under LEE, the army in Tennessee under BRAGG, the army on the Mississippi under JOHNSTON and PEMBERTON. The two latter may be said now not to exist. JOHNSTON is to-day confessedly unable to raise *ten thousand* armed men in the whole department he commands. BRAGG'S force is a routed and demoralized mob, which has for the past three months been deserting at the rate of *a thousand a week!* Looking at the whole line in a military point of view, we may say that *the left wing and centre of the rebel grand army are completely broken.* It only remains to crush the right, which is LEE'S army, in Virginia. This done, there will only remain the kind of minor operations which are now being carried on west of the Mississippi, and those which Gen. ROSECRANS will inaugurate in Georgia and the centre zone. Regarded in this light, are we sanguine in claiming that the close of the third year of the war will witness the close of the rebellion?

Viewed in its completeness, the history of the war for the Union will present one of the most wonderful and instructive in the whole range of military annals. The historian who writes it will have to record the spontaneous springing to arms of a whole nation; the raising of an army equal to the greatest ever created, and, in a time shorter than ever served for such a an enterprise, even under all the power of an absolute Government; its doings on a theatre of war vaster than was ever before made the arena of military operations; the course of ten campaigns and two score great battles; and the whole eventful progress of a war complicated by the darkest and fiercest passions, and that law of human nature by which

"The hate of those we've loved
Doth work like madness in the brain."

The historian will doubtless see that the conduct of the war has not been free from faults—faults in great part due to our ignorance as a people of military affairs. But he will not fail to acknowledge that, viewed as a whole, the war has been conducted with marvelous success, and the Administration that shall have brought it to a close will deserve the greatest praise. Nor, on the other hand, will he need to stint the credit due the wonderful skill, energy and audacity with which the rebels have conducted their side of the war they inaugurated—credit which he will be able better to give than we, and all the more, that the putting down of so gigantic a power will redound to the valor of the conquerors, who had the right as well as the might on their side.

The man must be insensible indeed whose heart does not leap up at the high, gratifying and inspiring prospect spread out before us, and he must be devoid of the first spark of patriotism who is not willing to surrender everything to hasten its realization. The "purple testament of bleeding war" will be closed amid the deep, heartfelt Amen of a united nation. Then it will be seen, that, awful though the sacrifice has been, it was worth it all. We shall grow stronger by suffering—stronger, and purer, and better. Already almost we can apply to the renovated Republic the lofty vision which MILTON, in one of his sublime prose essays, foresaw of England's renovated Commonwealth: "Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance, while the whole noise of flocking and timorous birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about amazed at what she means, and in their senseless gabble would prognosticate a day of sects and schisms."

The Army of Gen. Lee.

It has appeared for a week or ten days past that some sort of movement was going on in the army of Gen. LEE, which ever since the retreat from Maryland, two months ago, has been lying sprawling, in gigantic length, along the banks of the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. The intricate and interesting question has been: Was the movement forward or backward? Had LEE been reinforced from BRAGG and JOHNSTON, who could do nothing whatever in the Southwest; and was this army of LEE, with strengthened columns, consisting in fact of nearly the whole military force of the Confederacy, about to seize the opportunity to strike at the Army of the Potomac, and strike again for Washington? Or was LEE'S army about to adopt the policy rendered classical by BRAGG and JOHNSTON—the policy of retreat?

It would seem by the news from our army correspondents in Virginia, that the main body of LEE'S army has fallen back, and is now falling back from their late lines on the Rappahannock and Rapidan. It is gathered from various sources that LONGSTREET, HILL and EWELL are making their way down to Richmond; and instead of being reinforced from the shattered and shorn armies of the Southwest, it is averred that LEE has actually been compelled to send regiments down to BEAUREGARD and across to BRAGG—down to BEAUREGARD to help him resist the Greek fire, and across to BRAGG, to see if they cannot convince him of the necessity of making a stand somewhere short of the Everglades.

The rebels, it would seem, are going to adopt a purely defensive policy—defending Richmond, and defending—we know not what point in the Southwest. This is not altogether a novel policy for the rebels. They have practiced it mostly always; and when they have changed it in Virginia, they have always totally failed, as they have always failed in the West, whatever policy they tried—offensive or defensive.

It may all be true. At the present moment, it will be none the worse for us; and we think it will be none, the worse in the future, when Gen. MEADE is ready again to undertake active operations. There is no doubt, however, but Gen. MEADE will keep a pretty close eye on all these movements of the wily LEE, and see that he be not allowed to play any tricks.

Rebel Success and Copperhead Success—Their Relation.

"Let LEE drive MEADE into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid and give confidence to their wavering." So it is said in the Richmond *Enquirer*. It is made the conclusive argument why LEE should again take the offensive. It seems to be recognized in Richmond that there is an intimate connection between the prosperity of the rebels and the prosperity of "the Democrats." The idea is that, the more the Government at Washington can be pressed from the South, the more open it will be to attack from the North, and *vice versa;* and that therefore the rebels and the Copperheads are a mutual support to each other, and natural allies. MAURY, the rebel agent in England, only put the fact in another form in his recent letter to the London *Times*, when he said that "all the embarrassments with which the Peace party can surround Mr. LINCOLN, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the War party in the North, operate directly as *so much aid and comfort to the South.*"

Now, all this is precisely what has been constantly said by the loyal Presses of the North, and yet it has been as constantly denied by their opponents as false and slanderous. The Copperheads have protested all the while that they were as strong for the Union as anybody, and that they were not helping the enemies of the Union. It probably is true that most of them, if not all, are theoretically in favor of a continuance of the Union. We are unwilling to believe that there is a single Northern man who would not prefer to see the Republic kept unbroken. But theory, or abstract choice in this matter, is of little consequence. The question is, *What practical policy is followed?* Is it calculated to save the Union, or to ruin it? In our judgment, argument never established anything more conclusively, than that the course of Vallandigham. Wood, Seymour, and their associates, in spite of all their protestations to the contrary, directly tends to the disunion of the Republic. But if anything more were needed, it is abundantly supplied by such testimony of the armed enemies of the Union, as we have quoted. These enemies cannot be mistaken in regard to what encourages and helps them. The very rebel organs which are most emphatic in their declarations of undying hostility to the old Union and to the reconstruction of any other—which torture the English language for words strong enough to express their abhorrence of any future connection with the North of any sort whatever, are the very rebel organs which are the readiest to hail any success of the peace Democracy of the North, and to recognize that party as a valuable auxiliary. That attestation, we say, settles the matter. All the sophistry in the world cannot evade it. In spite of every profession and every pretext, the stubborn fact stands, that the efforts of all the Northern men who oppose the Administration which is conducting this war are an aid and comfort to the rebels, and tend to nothing else than the success of the rebel cause and the destruction of the Union.

"Let LEE drive MEADE into Washington"—in other words, let the old flag flutter in defeat—and "the success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful." What are we to think of a party which can find prosperity only in National disaster and disgrace? It is not possible to conceive anything more conclusive of the utter unworthiness of a party to live. It is the brand upon its brow that denotes it guilty and accursed. Woto the party whose friends are the enemies of its country, and whose fortunes are bound up in their success. It can live only to be abhorred, and dead its memory will be a stench forever.

Had there been no Copperhead party in the North, that is to say, had the North kept its unbroken front, the rebellion would have been prostrated long since. Had the rebellion, on the other hand, not gained its military successes, the Copperhead party would have never had a distinct existence. Each lived and thrived in the success of the other. They culminated together—the one at LEE'S invasion of Pennsylvania, the other in the New-York riots. They will decline together. Vicksburgh Gettysburgh, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Charleston have been telling with the same disastrous effect upon both. The Copperheads may again endeavor to make a stand at the ballot-box, but it is too late. They now have no more chance than have the rebels with the cartridge-box. "When LEE drives MEADE," VALLANDIGHAM and the rest of them may beat their loyal antagonists—and not until then.

ZEAL WITHOUT WISDOM.—The ill-luck of the boat expedition to Fort Sumter on the night of the 8th inst., resulting in the capture and killing of nearly all concerned, shows with what tenacity the rebels hold on to the famous work which was knocked into a brick pile almost a month ago, and whose defence will go into history as, perhaps, the most obstinate on record. The expedition seems to have been very badly planned and very incautiously executed. Indeed, the story of the affair reads like a skylark of a set of boys. A hundred and fifty men row up to Sumter, as if on a frolic. They land, and attempt an entrance into the fort, when they are fired upon by musketry, and, on the signal, all the batteries bearing on the fort open fire. The result is that the party is badly repulsed, and a hundred and thirteen men, including thirteen officers, are taken prisoners. It is a wonder any of them escaped at all. It was surely unwise in Admiral DAHLGREN to have sanctioned so senseless an enterprise. Fort Sumter is perfectly useless to us until the batteries opposite are reduced. Gen. GILLMORE is steadily preparing to do this; when he has his batteries ready, he will pound Johnston, Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee into surrender, just as he has already done with Sumter, Wagner and Gregg. The navy, meanwhile, can find legitimate employment enough, without undertaking any such foolish and foolhardy schemes.

Departure of Mr. F. L. Olmsted for California.

Mr. F. L. OLMSTED sails to-day for California, where he is about to assume the position of Manager for the Mining Company which has recently purchased the Mariposa estate from Gen. FREMONT. His loss will be felt keenly in the East, not only by troops of warm and admiring personal friends, but by the public, which, for more than seven years, he has served with a fidelity for which, in our day, it has almost ceased to look. It is less than ten years since he wrote for this journal the remarkable series of letters, which he afterward republished in the volume known as the *Seaboard Slave States*, and which, followed by the *Journey Through the Back Country*, and the *Texas Journey*, have, perhaps, done more to influence public opinion touching the social and economical results of Slavery, than all the rest of the innumerable publications put together, which this absorbing controversy has called forth. In fact, they may be said to have settled at le[ast] the economical side of the question in the eye[s] of all reflecting men here, as well as in England where the bitterest enemies of the North still quote Mr. OLMSTED'S statements as conclusive proof.

He was called in 1857 to display in a widely different sphere an order of talent of which his literary achievements had given us no reason to suspect the existence. After his appointment as Superintendent of labor on the Central Park, he became, in conjunction with Mr. CALVERT VAUX, a competitor for the prizes offered by the Commission for the best design for the Park, which was still to be made on the tract of pasture, swamp, or piggery which defaced the centre of the Island. He gained the first prize; his plan was adopted, and he was intrusted, as Architect-in-Chief, with the pleasant task of carrying it out. We all know and enjoy the result in the shape of a public garden which has even now few equals in the world, in all that art and money can accomplish, and which needs but the foliage which time and nature will soon furnish, to be the fairest pleasure-ground that any city ever possessed.

The singular beauty of the results which he worked out in landscape gardening, constitute, perhaps, after all, but a small portion of his success on the Park. He treated us to the spectacle new in the history of this City, of several hundred men working in the public employment for the sole purpose of honestly earning their wages, and not of helping the fortunes of politicians. He energetically resisted all attempts to make the Park an instrument of party warfare, and astonished the jugglers who manage our municipal affairs, by the exhibition of an integrity which recoiled from all intrigues, and repulsed all temptation. He furnished, too, in his manner of conducting the work, a striking and novel illustration of the power and value of organization, and he succeeded in creating the first properly disciplined, decently clothed and decently behaved police force, which had been seen in the United States. But, as might have been expected, his virtues were at length discovered to be of too rigid a cast for an enterprise which it was deemed necessary to adapt to the "bristly sinuosities" of Aldermanic politics, and he was gradually pushed out.

He left the Park to become General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, at the outbreak of the war. How well he discharged this mission of mercy, thousands on thousands of the victims of this great struggle can testify. Hundreds of those who were struck down, either by disease or bullets, in the campaign on the Peninsula, owed life itself to the admirably organized charity which he, aided by a small band of volunteers, many, if not most of them, women, dispensed on the Pamunkey River before and during the terrible Seven Days. And ever since there has not been a march, a bivouac or a battle-field in the East, on which he has not directed the labors of the Commission in bringing comfort and succor to thousands of sore sufferers. The war has furnished many noble chapters to history, but in the noblest one of all—that which records the volunteer efforts of the nation to lessen the sum of its misery—Mr. OLMSTEAD'S name and those of his coadjutors of the Commission, will appear in shining letters.

His departure for California furnishes a fresh illustration, whatever the advantages may be, of that disadvantage of our social and political system which in a measure forces every man to make his own fortune, and what is worse, deprives the public service of almost everything that can tempt or retain great talent. He, like so many others, is wrested from the nation by the demands of private enterprise, when in the very meridian of his usefulness. We can only console ourselves by the reflection that few leave behind them so many delightful reminders, not only of his taste and talent, but of his hearty love of liberty and justice, and his unwavering faith in their ultimate triumph: and that none carry with them more fervent wishes for their happiness and success.

E. L. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Park Theatre in Brooklyn will open to-night for the first time. BUCKSTONE'S excellent comedy called "Married Life"—played last season at Wallack's—and the musical burletta of the "Loan of a Lover" are the dramatic attractions of the occasion. But more than these will be the novelty of having in Brooklyn a first-class theatrical establishment, where the better class of residents can pass a pleasant evening without any of the vexatious inconveniences attendant on a visit to a New-York theatre. We are persuaded that there is a profitable field of operations for such an enterprise—provided, of course, that in company, appointments, scenery and music, it is not inferior to its neighbors on this side of the river. These points will be determined to-night, and we hope by a full and competent jury of Mr. HARRISON'S fellow citizens.

—Continued preparations for the coming season are the order of the day in New-York. "The Ghost" will be kicked out of Wallack's on Wednesday next, and the theatre will open on the following Monday for the regular Fall and Winter campaign. Mrs. BOWERS remains at the Winter Garden with *her* Ghosts until Saturday next, when she bids adieu to New-York—more's the pity. Mr. BARNUM resolutely refuses to abandon his spirits in this moment of their extremity. He commences his regular season to-day and to-night, and produces a new German drama called "Brunhilda, or Wake Not the Dead," in which there are spectral illusions of the most harrowing description. Mr. BARNUM has secured a strong and efficient company, and his establishment, which is always well conducted, will doubtless be one of the few that will impart a series of distinct pulsations to the dramatic world during the season. Of the two theatrical establishments opened last week, but one remains—the "New-York Theatre;" the other—the "Broadway"—has gone to the bad in a career that was as rapid as it was merited. At the first of these establishments an excellent Ravel programme is provided. The "Broadway" is to let. In the hands of a public favorite it could easily make its way to favor. The last management was as ignorant of a New-York public, as that public was ignorant of it. Mr. NIXON'S Arabs and Equestrians are still at the Alhambra Pavilion in Fourteenth-street, and the Stereopticon at Irving Hall is nightly revealing new features of general interest.

Mr. FORREST appears to-night (Niblo's) as *Brutus*, in the play of that name. To-morrow evening Mr. BANDMANN repeats his fine impersonation of *Narcisse*. We are glad, by the way, to notice that a mysterious and rather staggering sentence in this gentleman's advertisement has been emended and so explained. It was stated for several days that Mme. DE POMPADOUR was "one of the Census of the French Revolution," which sounded well, but was maddening. It now turns out she was only one of the "causes" of that event. We had a good mind to hint this a fortnight ago, but were afraid of exposing our ignorance. The season at Niblo's is pre-eminently successful.

And that the season elsewhere and everywhere will be exceedingly prosperous, seems to be admitted and expected on all hands. In the worst of times, it will be remembered, the theatres of New-York have proved themselves inadequate to supply the public with all that it craved in the way of amusement. The season of 1860-'61 is still remembered as one of the most prosperous on record, although the people were then doing all they could to economise, and were anticipating the gloomiest consequences from the war. Since then we have had two seasons of unparalleled prosperity. Every kind of theatrical enterprise has been successful. Plays that were idiotic, have "run" for months and months at a time. Actors and actresses, who were mediocre, have swarmed in the principal theatres, and partly because there were no decent places of rational amusement to go to, and partly owing to the unparalleled audacity of the officials announcements of these charlatans, have played to highly remunerative audiences. It is impossible to estimate the injury that has been inflicted on the public taste. An inference may be drawn from the rage that now prevails for the "Ghost," and the absolute indifference as to the literary vehicle in which that mechanical contrivance is introduced. If we could hope that this carnival of trash would come to a speedy end, there might be little occasion for seriousness. But there is no such chance. The coming season—prosperous though it be—promises nothing, and will accomplish nothing. The theatres are so few in number that special attractions of any kind are unnecessary. Managers are aware that their benches will be filled whether they be liberal, economical or downright mean. Hence they have become so lazy that they will not even produce such new plays as they may procure for nothing. What chance then has the native dramatist? Not much. The largest establishments on Broadway [are "star" theatres where they clearly are not wanted. Mr. WALLACK may produce one or two new plays by Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK, but the specialty of his theatre is old comedy, and there will hardly be room in the way of novelty for more than the dramatist we have named, who, we may add—least we be misunderstood—is one of the most gentlemanly, accomplished and witty writers of the day, and for these reasons is generally disliked by the scribes of the weekly press. There remains the "Olympic" Theatre, (late LAURA KEENE'S,) under the management of Mrs. JOHN WOOD. Burlesques, vaudevilles and musical farces will be given here, and with a lady so justly popular as Mrs. WOOD, there cannot be a doubt of the entire success of the enterprise. But the hackneyed, oft-tried, and only once successful name of the theatre is, we fear, an ill-omen of the amount of originality that may be expected there. Mrs. WOOD, in fact, is the reviver of a school that prevailed a quarter of a century ago, and she can easily garner from the past a sufficient sheave of stray pieces for her purpose, without troubling our poor native friend. The hearty vivacity of her style, and the charm of her presence will make the oldest trifle as good as new—if not better. These, and an occasional adaptation of an English burlesque, will, we presume, suffice for all managerial purposes. Anything, in fact, will suffice in a city where there are not half theatres enough. Who can blame our managers for taking their ease when the weather is fine and the breeze unfailing? Why should there be competition, when all alike are prosperous?

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Mr. J. J. CLARKE have been working for the good cause in Philadelphia. They have given a grand entertainment at the Academy of Music in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the relief of wounded soldiers. Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN and many of the leading artists of the country volunteered for the occasion. The entertainment will be repeated in New-York during the Fall, and for the same benevolent purpose.

Mr. MARETZEK has issued his programme for the operatic season. In our article of Monday last we anticipated most of its leading features. The company is the same as last season, with the additions of Miss KELLOGG and Miss HARRIS, (a *débutante*.) Mr. MARETZEK'S *repertoire* is so extensive that we cannot help thinking he has playfully published the names of all the operas in his musical library instead of selecting the few that he intends to place on the stage. The novelties are GOUNOD'S "Faust" and PERI'S "Judith;" the principal revivals: DONIZETTI'S "Roberto Devereux," VERDI'S "Macbeth" and "Due Foscari," and BALFE'S "Zingara." Negotiations are pending, says the Manager, for the production of an entirely new opera, written expressly for the Academy of Music, the particulars of which will be duly announced. We presume that Mr. W. H. FRY'S opera of "Esmeralda" is the work thus gingerly referred to, although why there should be any further "negotiations" about it we are at a loss to imagine. The work was written, accepted and promised last season. It is now clearly due, and instead of being placed at the fag end of the programme, and there glanced at askant, should, in our opinion, head the list, as the manager's best and most hopeful effort. This, at all events, would be the mode of procedure in Europe, and we are convinced that an American community would not underrate a similar politeness to an American composer. If there is one thing in the world clearer than another at this awful moment of bloody conviction, it is that Americans cannot and will not be slighted. Without much effort, and with no outside encouragement, the arts of painting and of sculpture have hewn for themselves a path that reaches already to the best altitudes of Europe. In Letters there is hardly a field that has not blossomed anew beneath our suns. In the less creative arts of acting and singing, we could mention a score of names that are on the lip of half the critical world. Are we destitute then of all musical power? Is this one gift so paltry that it must always be passed by in silence or contempt? Depend on it the day is not far distant when a thundering negative will be the answer. There is not a street in Europe that does not re-echo with American melodies; there is not a music-store in all the world that does not contain American music. But neither melody nor music came through the opera house. That channel is closed to Americans; it matters not how, or why; it is closed. We could mention the names of half a dozen young men, who by natural gifts and studious acquirements are capable of writing operas, and who, in fact, have operas already written in their portfolios, but the hope that inspired them with noble thoughts, and made their toil a labor of love, has long since been crushed within them. The pusillanimity of managers, the insolence of singers, the hostility of all the unaccountable parasites who gather like locusts on every branch, twig and leaf of musical management, have had their due and inevitable effect. Sensitive natures withdraw from a contest where the conditions are treachery not trial. Our composers prefer the drudgery of playing scales to the little folks, or hymns to the old ones, and on great occasions to mount Olympus on the swarthy back of a negro minstrel. It is droll—almost sad—to think that burnt cork is essential to the birth of American music; but it is, nevertheless, a fact. And having said this—much to our own comfort—we will add, by way of final brick, that if the other arts to which we have made reference, had been subjected to the degrading conditions and intolerable slights that are imposed upon the composer of music, there would not be a picture, a statue or a book by an American in all the wide, wide world. It is a relief to turn once more to Mr. MARETZEK'S programme. The season commences on the 5th of October; the prices of admission remain unchanged; subscribers can take boxes and seats for twelve nights at a time, with privilege of renewal. The conductors are the worthy manager himself and Señor MUNO; the chorus will be under the charge of Mr. HARTMANN, and Mr. GRILL will lead the orchestra. (Oh! that phantom double-bass, the

fourth of its family, will it come as of yore on the first night, and vanish like a guilty thing ere the month is old? Will the remaining basi continue to say, fondly, "we are four," when in fact, and not in poetry, they are but three? Will that "Flying Dutchman" of a fourth double bass be discovered—if at all—skirmishing over the smooth surface of VERDI, or buffeting with the turbulent harmonies of MEYERBEER? Or—horrible thought—shall we be called upon to stare wildly at a ghastly gap in the orchestra, where the last double bass went down, and whence the growls of a disconsolate progeny still rend the air and remind us of our loss?) The regular opera nights are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and on each Saturday there will be either a matinée or an evening performance. So much for the present. Engagements with other artists are in process of negotiation, and will be duly announced when completed. Nothing is said of Signor PETRELLA and the new opera, which, it was stated, he was writing for the Academy of Music.

The chorus rehearsals of the German Opera company are being prosecuted with equal vigor and success by Mr. ANSCHUTZ. "Euryanth," by WEBER, and "Faust," by GOUNOD, have already been studied, and the present week will be devoted to SPOHR'S "Jessouda." Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S singers are expected to arrive by the next steamer from Europe; also Mr. MARETZEK'S *prima donna*—Signora MEDORI.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give four grand orchestral concerts during the season, preceded by four public rehearsals. The programme will contain several novelties, and will be interpreted by the ample and liberal means which this gentleman places at the service of the public on such occasions. The orchestra will be of colossal proportions, and of the finest material. An efficient chorus will also take part in the entertainments.

Mr. GRAU is the cause of much professional controversy. It is asserted that he has engaged a bevy of first-class artists, and it is loudly denied that he has secured a single, solitary singer. One party maintains that he will return to New-York in the course of three or four weeks; another, that he has no intention of returning for a year. Perhaps the most reliable information concerning the gentleman is, that he has been to London and is now in Paris. To this important announcement may be added the surmise that he has enjoyed himself in both places.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S farewell series of concerts will be given at Irving Hall, and will commence in a fortnight. Several new compositions will be played for the first time by the celebrated *maestro*.

We would call the attention of our readers to the daily piano-forte matinées at the Fair of the American Institute. Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, (who has just published a charming "Lullaby,") and Mr. G. W. MORGAN, are the performers.

Government Finances—The Transport Cumbria.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The sales of Five-twenties on Saturday amounted to $367,350. Deliveries of bonds are made to Aug. 18. The Treasury Department have completed arrangements for a more prompt delivery of bonds. In a few days all cause of complaint on this score will be removed.

The transport steamer *Cumbria*, from New-York for New-Orleans, put in here for repairs, her machinery being out of order.

(Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. E. VON EISENBERG, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and inserted as an advertisement.)

SURGICAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
DISEASES OF THE EAR,
WITH THE
NEW MODE OF TREATING DEAFNESS.
TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX,
Containing a Treatise on Catarrh and the New System of treating it.
BY J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.
of No. 816 Broadway.

[Continued from Thursday's Times.]

The absurd belief that every deaf person can be cured by one treatment has, in many instances, led to the great disappointment of the sufferer. As I have already had occasion to remark, every one who cannot hear is deaf; but every deafness arises from a different disease, and, consequently, requires a different treatment. There is no surgeon who has devoted his attention to aural surgery, who has not seen the numerous and different forms of disease in varieties which all and each of them cause the loss of Hearing. I wish that some of the distinguished members of our profession could have induced the educated practitioner to investigate those numerous diseases which are obnoxious to the faculty of Hearing. And, until the morbid affections of the ear be treated according to the general principles of pathology, and all diseases separately enumerated, with their seats, and more especially until the study of those affections be regarded as constituting an essential and necessary part of medical education, it will be in vain to hope for an improvement in the limited knowledge of this interesting class of disease, which is at present possessed, most particularly when we find the importance of Hearing most remarkably augmented from its intimate connection with speech.

It is not essential for me to detail all the numerous diseases of the ear, and which cause Deafness; but there are certain diseases which, by their enumeration, will throw considerable light upon many points buried in darkness, and it will materially assist in the restoration of Hearing. As they have been scarcely reverted to by any of those who have had the best opportunity of witnessing them, much surprise would be excited were they to be arranged and classified; it might be clearly shown that the most alarming cases of Deafness could be easily arrested in infancy. I should have been glad if some surgeon had prepared my way by showing how regularly spring up, one after the other, a fearful train of symptoms, when a disease connected with the organ of Hearing, apparently of little consequence, excites the sensibility of its nerves and the irritability of the entire organ in a great degree. Life cannot sustain an injury to the system without a struggle, which gives rise to phenomena that require deeper investigation than has been hitherto bestowed upon them, even by those who most have thought. The following is an array of diseases, each of which will signally interfere with the power of Hearing; the diagnosis, therefore, is not very difficult where the disease is fully established:

1. INSPISSATION OF WAX IN THE MEATUS; the exact analogue of that secretion not being elsewhere met with.
2. LOCAL PREDISPOSITION OF THE ORGAN AFFECTED by the general constitution of the individual.
3. ANÆSTHETIC AFFECTION OF THE EAR.
4. MORBID CONDITION OF THE ACOUSTIC NERVE.
5. ULCERATION OF THE DERMOID LAYER OF THE MEMBRANE TYMPANI.
6. MORBID CONDITION OF THOSE PARTS OF THE BRAIN IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANS.
7. GRANULATION OF THE MEMBRANA TYMPANI.
8. OSSEOUS TUMOR IN THE MEATUS EXTERNUS.
9. RUPTURE OF THE MEMBRANA TYMPANI.
10. COLLECTION OF CERUMEN AND EPIDERMIS.
11. ACCIDENTAL INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN BODIES INTO THE MEATUS.
12. OTORRHEA.
13. OTALGIA.
14. OTIPIS.
15. INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR, divided into the following classes:
16. EXTERNAL INFLAMMATION.
17. INTERNAL INFLAMMATION,
18. ACUTE INFLAMMATION.
19. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION, INCLUDING THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
20. AURICLE.
21. MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
22. INFLAMMATION OF THE AURICLE AND MEATUS FROM SYMPATHY WITH A DECAYED TOOTH.
23. SCROFULOUS DIATHESIS OF THE SYPHILITIC TAINT.
24. IRRITATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
25. INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT TO CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS; this disorder, on account of its *local situation*, would require a very lengthy description if separately described.
26. ERYSIPELAS WILL EXCITE THE AURICLE INTO DISORDER AND LOSS OF HEARING BY THE LARGE SIZE OF THE VESICATIONS WHICH ARE FORMED.
27. TUMEFICATION OF THE CONCLA AURIS; COMPLETE CLOSURE OF THE MEATUS, AND, OF COURSE, COMPLETE DEAFNESS CAUSED BY IT.
28. DEPOSITION IN THE FIBRO-CARTILAGE INDURATED.
29. ULCERATION OF THE CARTILAGE.
30. ERYTHEMA OF THE AURICLE, TERMINATING IN GANGRENE.
31. DISEASED STATE OF THE LARNYX, THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
32. TINNITIS AURIUM; if not stopped will produce comple privation of Hearing.
33. CHRONIC CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION; EXTENDING TO THE BONE AND THE BRAIN.
34. ULCERATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
35. AN ABSCESS FORMED ON THE TYMPANUM. (See the *British and Foreign Review*, vol. 7.)
36. INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANA TYMPANI.
37. INFLAMMATION OF THE LABYRINTH. (See Stokes and Bell's Lect. 6, page 86.)
38. HERPETIC ULCERATIONS OF THE MEATUS AUDITORIUS.
39. CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.
40. DERANGEMENT OF THE ACOUSTIC NERVE.
41. FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENT OF THE TYMPANIC NERVES.
42. MUCOUS ENGORGEMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAR.
43. DISEASE OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE FROM EXCESS OF SECRETION.
44. OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.
45. MUCULENT ACCUMULATION.
46. UNHEALTHY CONDITION OF THE CAVITY OF THE TYMPANUM.
47. DERANGEMENT OF THE MIDDLE AND INTERNAL EAR.
48. CHRONIC DISEASE OF THE LABYRINTH.
49. WEAKNESS OF THE AUDITORY NERVES and of the BRAIN. (*Recherche Practique sur les Maladies de l'Oreille*, &c., p. 154.)
50. STOPPAGES OF THE AUDITORY PASSAGES, by which the HEARING IS QUITE DESTROYED.
51. INFLAMMATION OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.
52. IRRITATION OF THE INTERNAL AUDITORY PASSAGE.
53. INFLAMMATION OF THE PERIOSTEUM.
54. COMPLETE OBLITERATION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.
55. DISORDER OF THE TYMPANIC CAVITY AND INTERNAL SURFACE OF ITS MEMBRANES, FROM DIFFUSED INFLAMMATION THROUGH THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.
56. AFFECTIONS OF THE GUTTURAL ORIFICE OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, FROM DISEASE OF THE PHARYNX.
57. OCULATION OF TUBA EUSTACHIANA BY MUCOUS ENGORGEMENT.
58. STOMACH DERANGEMENT GENERALLY CONFOUNDED WITH NERVOUS DEAFNESS; DYSPEPTIC AILMENTS HAVE AN IMMENSE INFLUENCE OVER THE HEARING.
59. ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.
60. WANT OF SECRETION.
61. CANCEROUS AND LUPOID AFFECTIONS OF THE AURICLE.
62. TOTAL ABSENCE OF AURICLE.
63. CANCEROUS GROWTHS IN THE MEATUS EXTERNIS.
63. DISEASED THROAT.
64. ABSCESS IN THE CEREBELLUM.
65. NECROSIS OF THE MASTOID PROCESS.
66. PARALYSIS OF THE PORTIO DURA NERVE.
67. CARIES OF THE LATERAL SULCUS.
68. MALFORMATION OF THE AURICLE.
69. FLATTENED AURICLE.
70. FALSE POSITION OF THE AURICLE.
71. CLEFT AURICLE.
72. ABSENCE OF HALIX, or outer margin of the external Ear.
73. WANT OF LOBE.
74. DESTRUCTION OF THE PETROUS BONE.
75. STAPES WANTING BRANCHES OR APERTURES.
76. FAUCES TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE.
77. CONGENITAL OBLITERATION OF THE EUSTACHAIN TUBE.
78. MALFORMATION OF THE TYMPANUM.
79. MALFORMATION OF THE LABYRINTH.
80. ABSENCE OF LABYRINTH.
81. MALFORMATION OF THE PENESTRA ROTUNDA.
82. CONGESTION AND LOSS OF THE ELASTICITY OF THE CARTILAGE.
83. OBLITERATION OF THE RIDGES AND DEPRESSIONS OF THE EAR. Dr. TURNBAM called this disease *Hæmatocele* of the EXTERNAL EAR.
84. ABSENCE OF THE UTRICULOUS VESTIBULI.
85. POLYPINS—To describe which would be out of the question, as their numerous and various forms differ so much from the other diseases of the Ear in its texture. More organized matter enters into their composition, as is evinced by the facility with which bleeding is produced by the slightest touch with an instrument. They burrow more completely under the surface, and are held on by a species of peduncle, sometimes of great broadness, at other times assuming a very slight and pendulous form. They do occasionally occur in the *meatus*, and are generally the result of inflammation of its *dermoids* layer—as it is attached to its surface. They generally spring from the outer or inner surface of the *Membrane Tympani*. I think myself that they are, in some measure, connected with the constitution; and though they wear the form of a local disorder, yet are they more or less influenced by some state of health which is not fully understood. Various, however, have been the attempts to ascertain from what portion of the *dermoid* coverings they spring as they more generally make their appearance on the MUCOUS MEMBRANE linings, are never on the exposed epidermis. The contradictory opinions only serve to show how unequal is the best judgment of a single individual upon some of apparently the most trivial of the works of nature. Nor have some theorists been wanting in what has been called extravagance, who have assigned to globules of Mercury taken by the parents the "*fons et origo malorum.*" They are pustules containing an infinitesimal portion of some other of the mineral or organic bodies which have not found their due action in Nature's *laboratory*, the stomach, and are, therefore, to be elsewhere expelled by the "*vis medicatrix naturæ.*"

The humoral patho'ogists have been more than usually eloquent upon this subject, and have talked of the expulsion of gross morbific matter unfortunately stopped in its career, and determined to the surface of the *mucous membrane*. As it is my lot, "*tantis componere iites,*" I will endeavor to discuss this matter which is so immediately destructive to the sense of Hearing, by a description of the causes of the above disease, which I am about to give, and afterwards by a description of my own mode of treatment. A popular writer on the Ear says: "POLYPUS FUNGUS, or VEGETATION of the *Auditory* Canal, is an exceedingly common occurrence." These terms are applied very frequently in a synonymous sense, but probably it would further pathological distinctions, if they were better defined. The term POLYPUS (though its etymology means *many-footed,*) is ordinarily applied to a growth from a particular spot of a *mucous membrane*, the rest of the *membrane* being healthy, or, at all events, not implicated in that growth. This morbid production has usually one pedicle, but there may be several such attachments. Its vascularity varies. Occasionally a small artery runs down the centre, while in other cases the whole POLYPUS resembles a congress of bloody vessels. FUNGUS is usually intended to imply a diseased growth arising from a *membrane* more extensively disorganized, and frequantly proceed from an ulcer or a sinus. It consists of a mass of exuberant granulations, always soft and vascular; but, as there is usually a want of power in the circulation, the color is generally of a palish red hue. The FUNGUS, unlike the POLYPUS, is not uniform in its shape, but irregular, both as regards its extent of attachment to the diseased *membrane*, and as respects the division of its loose extremity into lobules. There is always a discharge of matter, either *mucous* or *purulent*, or *muco-purulent*. The term VEGETATION is more frequently applied to numerous little diseased growths from a more or less extensive surface of a *mucous membrane*. They are sometimes soft and fungoid, with narrow attachments; at other times firm and conical. The degree of vascularity varies, and the vessels always secrete a fluid, though not so copiously as in the FUNGUS. Such are the different appearances these growths assume in the external Ear, in particular. The anatomist, once the great leader of the schools of Surgery, Albinus, has characterized the Organ of Hearing as an "essential endowment." It is, therefore, essentially necessary to watch the beginning of every little impediment in the Organ of Hearing; then we will not only be able to preserve this precious gift, but we should carefully learn the end and aims of our great Artificer; because, from these beginnings we ascertain what is best to be done for the proper health and due preservation of each part of the human structure. Thus we should be enabled not only to counteract any deviations from our normal state, but to have it in our power to render our original gifts more available; and hence, by early education and watchfulness we shall be enabled to turn them to greater account, not only for our own benefit but for that of society at large.

[To be continued.]

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Returned to the City.
Dr. B. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, having filled his Boston engagement, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all cutaneous diseases.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Natural, instantaneous, reliable. Equal in quantity to the dollar sizes. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers suitably, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Bellepiain Village Association will hold a meeting THIS EVENING at No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Persons desiring to become the owners of their own homesteads are invited to attend and learn the particulars. JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Highest Premium Sewing Machines.
"The favorite for families."—TIMES.
And Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stands, 505 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gray's Premium Hair Restorative will Restore gray hair to its original color; will cause hair to grow on bald heads. Depot No. 301 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING-MACHINES,
At No. 639 Broadway, corner 22d-st.
Machines to let.

Trusses, &c.—M RSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BURRALL—POSSER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 9, at Niagara Falls, by Rev. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, of Washington City, STEPHEN E. BURRALL, of New-York, to SARAH FREDERICA, youngest daughter of Hon. Augustus S. Porter, of Niagara Falls.

FAIRCHILD—SEYMOUR.—By Rev. Wm. H. Cook, of Memorial Church, EGBERT H. FAIRCHILD to MARY S., daughter of the late Isaac Seymour, Esq., of this City.

OSBORNE—BENCH.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, at Central Church, Auburn, N. Y., by Rev. Henry Fowler, JOHN H. OSBORNE and LOTTIE M. BENCH, both of that City.

PABOR—DEWEY.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Sept. 10, WILLIAM E. PABOR to ELISA M. DEWEY, daughter of J. S. Dewey.

SHERWIN—FRENCH.—At Mount Zion Church, on Thursday, Sept. 10, by Bishop Southgate, Mr. FRANK R. SHERWIN and Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Joseph French, Esq., both of this City.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, CLARA H., only child of Charles H. and Sarah J. Bogert, aged 2 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) from the residence of her parents, No. 17 Morton-st.

BLACKWOOD.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, of camp fever, contracted while on duty in Pennsylvania, WILLIAM E. BLACKWOOD, in the 24th year of his age, late Lieutenant of Company H, Fifty-second regiment, N. Y. S. Militia.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lexington Lodge of F. & A. M., and the Masonic fraternity, the members of the regiment, the members of Brooklyn Engine Company No 17, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BLACKETT.—In Tremont, on Saturday, Sept. 12, JOHN BLACKETT, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 11½ o'clock, on Monday, Sept. 14, at his late residence in Tremont. His remains will be interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery. Carriages will be at the 26th-st. Depot to meet the 1 P. M. train of the Harlem Railroad.

BRAINERD.—In Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 10, after a short illness, SARAH SEYMOUR, widow of the late Dyer Brainerd.

☞ St. Louis, New-Canaan, East Haddam, and Skaneateles papers please copy.

COZZENS.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Sept. 12, EDWARD SCHENCK COZZENS, youngest child of Frederic S. and Susan Cozzens, aged 13 months and 24 days.

CALDWELL.—The funeral of Hon. JAMES H. CALDWELL, of New-Orleans, will take place at the Cathedral on Monday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock. All the friends of the family are invited to attend.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 11, JAMES DAVIS, late merchant of this City.

Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 114 East 30th-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 12, ELIZA, wife of Alexander Davidson, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 90 Middagh st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

DE NYSE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 13, CORNELIA M. DE NYSE, wife of John De Nyse, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Ropemakers' Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 19 Graham-st., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FOUNTAIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, ANN, wife of Elias Fountain, daughter of the late Tunis Bergh, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, James E. Fountain and Samuel B. White, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 Amity-st.

GRISWOLD.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, CALVIN GRISWOLD, aged 88 years and 6 months.

His friends, and those of his son, Dr. Samuel L. Griswold, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 328 4th-st., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

IRVINE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 13, at 6:25 P. M., GERRARD THEODORE, son of Hamilton H. and Lydia A. Irvine, aged 11 months and 29 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 528 Pacific-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 11, JAMES EDWIN, son of Stephen and Margaret Johnson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 53 East 21st-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 11½ o'clock. Service will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, GERTRUDE SHARPE, only child of Fredk. W. Jones, aged 16 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 29 East 36th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 12 o'clock.

LABAGH.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12, after a lingering and painful illness, ANN KINGSTON, wife of Jacob Labagh, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. depot at 11½ A. M.

NORTON.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 12, Mrs. JULIA NORTON, relict of the late Heman Norton, of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, in Plainfield, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock M.; return at 4:25 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Sept. 10, SARAH M. PHILLIPS, wife of A. H. Phillips, of New-York.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George Lovett, No 16 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, W. D. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODGERS.—Departed this life, after a brief illness, on Saturday, Sept. 12, ELIZA ANN, the beloved wife of Samuel Rodgers, aged 24 years and 6 months.

Her end was calm and peaceful.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 340 Bowery, this day, (Monday,) the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPARLING.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, after a short but severe illness, MARIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and Susan M. Sparling, aged 24 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 51 3d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, Sept. 13, suddenly, ISAAC SEYMOUR, President of the Bank of North America.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRIKER.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 13, at the residence of his father, GARRET H. STRIKER, Jr., eldest son of Gen. G. H. Striker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., foot of Striker's-lane, between 52d and 53d sts., on the Hudson River.

THORP.—In Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11, Mrs. VIRGINIA A., wife of the late Augustus A. Thorp, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 2 P. M., from St. Paul's Church. Trains leave from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 and 12 A. M.

VAN COTT.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 12, ISABELLA VIRGINIA, daughter of John and Isabella Van Cott.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 214½ Broome-st.

WIDMAYER.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Saturday, Sept. 12, AMELIA, daughter of George and Johannah Widmayer, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Monday, Sept 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the foot of Whitehall-st., for the 1 P. M. boat from Staten Island, to convey the friends to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains are to be interred. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

WILLET.—On Thursday, Sept. 10, after a short illness, SARAH WILLET, eldest daughter of the late James Willet, of this City.

The relatives and friends of her brothers, James C. and Charles S. Willet, also of her brothers-in-law, Henry Grenzebach and Adam T. Tiebout, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Charles S. Willet, at Bloomfield, N. J.

WILLIAMS.—At Whitestone, on Saturday, Sept. 12, LILLIE F., eldest daughter of Lewis F. Williams, in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. Cars leave Jamaica, L. I., and 34th-st. ferries, at 9 A. M., for Flushing, where carriages will be in waiting.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 481.—Sept. 12, 1863.
60, 63, 29, 24, 34, 40, 7, 5, 78, 30, 43, 17, 44
KENTUCKY, CLASS 482.—Sept. 12, 1863.
33, 46, 8, 38, 72, 44, 13, 25, 15, 50, 45, 30, 17, 78, 69, 40.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

COPIES OF SATURDAY'S TRIBUNE,
Containing the popular Essay on
DEAFNESS
and its
RATIONAL TREATMENT,
BY
DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL,
have been reserved and may be obtained at
AUGUST BRENTANO'S BOOKSTORE,
No. 708 BROADWAY.
☞ Copies mailed to any part of the country on the receipt of two red stamps.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW BOOK!
SQUIRE TREVLYN'S HEIR!
SQUIRE TREVLYN'S HEIR!
BY MRS. HENRY WOOD.
This great book of Mrs. Wood's is now published and for sale by all Booksellers, complete in two large octavo volumes, paper cover, price $1, or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25. We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover. Price $1.
Published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent everywhere, free of postage, on receipt of price.

OUR COUNTRY!
THE UNION,
A NEW EVENING PAPER,
DEVOTED TO
UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY TO OUR COMMON COUNTRY,
WILL BE ISSUED
ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863,
FROM THE
Office, No. 10 Front-st., Brooklyn.
PRICE TWO CENTS,
BUY IT.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S"—VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN
VERMIN—EXTERMINATORS,
FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED-BUGS, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &c., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.
"15 years established in New-York City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
Beware of all worthless imitations.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

TROPICAL BALSAM.
Prepared by CARRENO, BROS. & CO., an infallible remedy, composed of salutiferous and purifying vegetables, which give it the condition of harmlessness, and used for many years past in some of the Antilles and South American countries, always with admirable success, for the cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest, affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache and several other diseases. According to the case, it is to be used either internally or externally.
Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as subject them to danger or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.
The Balsam can be also made use of externally, with success, for the cure of horses and other animals.
Bottles containing a half ounce, 37 cents; bottles containing 1½ ounces, $1 each. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers.
General depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 7 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores generally.

BEEBE'S COOKING RANGES
Combine more good qualities than any other range in use. They are economical in the consumption of coal, easily kept in repair, have an open fire for roasting, and are sure bakers.
All the various sizes put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late Janes, Beebe & Co.,
corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
WALTER S. SMITH,
No. 18 JOHN-ST.,
offers for sale, at low prices, Silver-plated Tea Sets, Urns' Castors, Cake Baskets, best Albata Spoons and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ivory Table Cutlery, Card and Sugar Baskets, Fancy Silver Ware in cases. Silver Spoons and Forks got up to order.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
what children should eat, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the above Committee will be held at Headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, at 8 o'clock.
IRA O. MILLER, President.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR,
AND
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 856 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GOVERNESS AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A young lady who has had the entire charge of a house and children desires a situation in the above capacity; the family of a widower preferred; is willing to do everything for children that a mother would do; is competent to teach thoroughly in all of the English branches; can bring undeniable proof of character, energy, tact and all of the necessary requisites for the above position. Address for two days, M. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations are wanted together for two highly respectable girls in a gentleman's family; both are very experienced, neat and trusty servants, of very obliging dispositions and have lived in first-class families in Brooklyn, to whom they refer; wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st. Brooklyn.

A COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK WANTS A situation in a hotel, boarding-house or private family; has lived in the best families in the City and country, also hotels; can do all kinds of cooking; meat, game, pastry, creams, soups, &c.; has good references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—ANY family returning from the country in want of a very superior servant as cook and laundress, may be immediately suited with one having excellent references, at No. 16 Court-st, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, one who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has best of references. Call or address No. 115 Mulberry-st., Room No. 9.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 439½ Hudson-st.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to help with the washing; has good reference. Apply at No. 148 Degraw-st., near Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND FIRST-class cook, a situation as cook in all its branches; brend, pastry, meats and soups; wages, $10 to $12; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a neat, tidy girl, to cook, wash and iron, or has no objection to do general housework in a small family; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 93 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 48 Allen st., between Grand and Hester sts.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman, understanding every kind of family cooking. No washing; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 61 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESpectable Protestant woman desires a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse to take care of grown children; has the highest testimonials from former employers, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or chamber-work and waiting, both of which she thoroughly understands; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very experienced waitress and chambermaid, who is thoroughly capable in the dining-room, desires a situation; is of very neat appearance, and has excellent references. Apply at No 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, to Mr. MANNING.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE to an invalid, or to children, for a middle-aged American widow woman, disqualified for her trade of seamstress by an accident to her eyes, but capable of taking charge of a sick person or of children; is faithful, kind, and of some experience in a first-class hospital. Apply to Rev. S. REED, St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A most experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and walt on a lady; does embroidery neatly; or would act as par or-maid and fine washer; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 152 East 21st st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a nice family; the best reference can be given. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Pike and Market sts., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress. She is fully competent for her business, and can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as laundress, and is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and lady's maid, a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing. Can be seen at No. 278 4th-av., near 18th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-av., (late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found a large number of first-class servants, both male and female. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av. As many mistakes have occurred by letters being addressed Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham &c., I will here inform my patrons that I have no connection with the office next door, styled "Bookham's," late of Grand-st., so there is no person now living in the City by that name since the death of Charles Bookham, nor any one who has carried on the business at No. 149 Grand-st. but Mr. Bookham and myself. C. C. BEDELL.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a quiet Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 36th-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give the best of reference. Address OMEGA, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office No 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk, or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give first-class reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, as gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening and the care of a horse and carriage, and a cow if required; will engage to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands taking care of horses in health or disease; also, carriages and harness; is perfectly sober and obliging, and has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Apply at BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No 149 Grand-st'

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or chamberwork and waiting, both of which she thoroughly understands; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very experienced waitress and chambermaid, who is thoroughly capable in the dining-room, desires a situation; is of very neat appearance, and has excellent references. Apply at No 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, to Mr. MANNING.

A NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED AS NURSE to an invalid, or to children, for a middle-aged American widow woman, disqualified for her trade of seamstress by an accident to her eyes, but capable of taking charge of a sick person or of children; is faithful, kind, and of some experience in a first-class hospital. Apply to Rev. S. REED, St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A most experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and walt on a lady, does embroidery neatly; or would act as par or-maid and fine washer; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 152 East 21st st.

A SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American woman as seamstress and to do light chamberwork in a nice family; the best reference can be given. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Pike and Market sts., for two days.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress. She is fully competent for her business, and can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 111 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

A LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a young woman as laundress, and is willing to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City references. Call at No 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER and lady's maid, a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing. Can be seen at No. 278 4th-av., near 18th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-AV., LATE Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st. Families returning from the country may procure first-class servants for all kinds of work. Servants may also obtain situations for City and country. Apply immediately.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give the best of reference. Address OMEGA, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office No 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A situation as general clerk, or light porter, in any good mercantile business, by an active young man, who can give first-class reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, as gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening and the care of a horse and carriage, and a cow if required; will engage to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman and groom, by a single man who thoroughly understands taking care of horses in health or disease; also, carriages and harness; is perfectly sober and obliging, and has the best of City reference from his last employer, and also from different former employers in this City. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy man may address a note to J. M. B. Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for one week.

A COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman, and to assist in the gardening; perfectly understands his business; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the proper care of valuable horses, which his reference will show. Can be highly recommended. Address HENRY, at Underhill & Fleet's Livery Stable office, Lafayette-place, near 8th-st., or Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man, as coachman in a private family; knows his business in all its branches; can give several years' City recommendation. Address P. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or a note to P. Trainor, No. 144 Broadway.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference for the City or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and will be found willing and obliging. Address B. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman; he fully understands it in every respect. Good reference given. Apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No 125 Fourth-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable young man who is a careful hand with horses, willing to work in a garden, make himself useful, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO procure a situation for a competent waiter, a single man, in a private family; has lived with his relatives for several years in Europe. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, No. 877 Broadway, near 18th-st., for two days.

A VALET OR WAITER.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant man, a situation as valet or waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 311 4th-av., Bookham's office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, WHO can write a good hand and is accurate at figures, employment in some wholesale or retail establishment; can give satisfactory references to his employer. Address M. N., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-av., (late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found a large number of first-class servants, both male and female. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av. As many mistakes have occurred by letters being addressed Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham &c., I will here inform my patrons that I have no connection with the office next door, styled "Bookham's," late of Grand-st., so there is no person now living in the City by that name since the death of Charles Bookham, nor any one who has carried on the business at No. 149 Grand-st. but Mr. Bookham and myself. C. C. BEDELL.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a quiet Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 3 East 36th-st.

HELP WANTED

937 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.

We can give immediate and steady work and the highest pay to first-rate experienced hands, both basters and finishers. Also, operators on Grover & Baker's machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance. ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a builder's office by a young man who writes a good hand, is expert in figures, and has a knowledge of book keeping; has been three years in a similar situation. Satisfactory references. Address B. C., No. 101 *Times* Office.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—GENTLEMEN IN want of a man to design plans and lay out their grounds, plant orchards, vineyards, &c.; understands scientific farming, draining, planting hedge-rows, &c., can hear of a practical man by addressing PRACTICE, Buchanan's Nursery, Elizabeth, N. J.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper or corresponding clerk by an experienced gentleman; can correspond in French, German and English, and can give undoubted references. Address CORRESPONDENT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st,

A CLERK.—AN EXPERIENCED CLERK WANTed in a toy and fancy goods and book business. For further particulars, apply to WM. W. ROSE, stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS salesman in our upholstery and curtain room. None need apply but those who thoroughly understand the selling of these goods. PATON & CO., 341 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY, TO GET out orders, two or three young men who have had experience in the hardware business. Address, with reference, Box No. 2,231 Post-office.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED.—A FEW steady first-class plate-makers can hear of a situation by applying to GORHAM & CO., No. 3 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, LAUNDRESS waitress, nurse, seamstress and French lady's maid. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

MILLINERS WANTED.—SOME GOOD MILliners wanted. Apply before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 1,117 BROADWAY, corner of 25th-st. J. BLUXOME.

A COOK.—WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE family a good plain cook and baker, good washer and ironer, neat, cleanly, and obliging. Wages from $7 to $8. None but with the best of reference need apply. Call at No. 70 East 38th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED FOR the country, a good English, Scotch or colored Protestant girl, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family. Address Box No. 4,606 Post-office, stating where she may be seen.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO has had experience, and can take entire charge in a private family, and be companionable to an invalid lady. Address Box 1,128 City Post-office, giving particulars and reference.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A COMMISSION office, from 13 to 15 years of age, who resides with his parents. Salary, for the first year, $100. Address C. S. W., Box 128 *Times* Office, giving name and residence.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, IN A STAPLE DRY goods commission house, well educated and bright, about 15 years old. Apply at No 16 Murray-st.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK IN THE BOOKstore of GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, for a small family; also, a nurse to take charge of two small children. First-class references required. Apply to No. 254 West 12th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY HAVing a nice house in a genteel neighborhood, in the vicinity of Grace church, would like to make arrangements with two first-class families for board, with private table each, for the Winter; unexceptionable reference given. Address WAINWRIGHT, Box 2,233 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A respectable neighborhood, with a genteel private family, who have very few, or no other, boarders. Address for three days, Mrs. R., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a suite of rooms and board in a modern house, and pleasant location. Apply at No. 104 East 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms on second floor; also, a few single gentlemen, in a private family, by applying at No. 247 West 30th-st.

BOARDING.—WANTED, ON THE WEST SIDE of the City, by an invalid lady and her nurse, board in a strictly private family. Address J. P., Box No. 1,580 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELLfurnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 31 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and small child; the advertiser wants a large furnished room on the second story front, with best plain food; it suited will be permanent boarder; location 14th-st. to 3 th-st., from 5th to 9th av. Reference exchanged Address SEEKER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, between 4th and 21sts. and 2d and 9th avs., for a lady and two children, five and seven years of age. A plain table required, at a moderate price. Address BOARD, No. 1,231 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY OF seven persons, from October 1 to May next, above 14th-st. Apply to S. H. PICKETT, No. 401 Broadway.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO or three pleasant rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished, location desirable. Apply at No. 293 West 22d-st., or address Box No. 2,108 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A FURNISHED room for one or two gentlemen. Apply, after 4 P. M., at No. 183 East 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and luxuriously located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING—AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J., FOR the Fall and Winter months, desirable rooms may be had by calling next door to St. Paul's Church, Main st., or by address Box No. 233 Post-office, North Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE will be kept open for visitors un il the middle of October. The scenery at this period of the year is regarded by all as the most attractive of the season. An authorized agent, known by his badge, will be at the steamboat landing and railroad depot to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Extract teeth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON, who originated and first demonstrated the value of the NITROUS OXIDE as an anæsthetic, having had twenty years' experience with the gas, will administer it in person. Instructions, with the right apparatus furnished to dentists, on very reasonable terms, with a certificate of ability. OFFICE No. 24 BOND-ST.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

I CAN POSITIVELY EXTRACT TEETH without a particle of pain, and never fail, by the use of my improved Nitrous Oxide Gas, (or oxygenated air.) It is pleasant to take and decidedly beneficial to any one having weak lungs. Beautiful full and partial sets of teeth inserted at the most reasonable rates.
W. C. WREN, Dentist, No. 98 South 6th-st.,
Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.)

DR. WAIT, SR., (LATE OF NO. 5 BOND-st.,) No. 263 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., extracts teeth positively without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $10 upward. Plugging from $1 upward. Extracting 25 cents. Refers to Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., and Dr. J. G. Baldwin.

C. P. FITCH, M. D., DENTIST, HAS REmoved to No. 129 9th-st., six doors West of Broadway, New-York. All persons consulting him for Dental operations will receive his personal attention. All operations are strictly first-class; has had an experience of twenty years.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of teeth as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate, pure as coin, for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 8 in the evening, No. 129 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
1,868 BALES
SEA ISLAND AND UPLAND COTTON.
48 BARRELS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
37 BARRELS
RESIN.
80 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
THE
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,
Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE,
768 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
8 Pockets.
37 Barrels Resin.
18 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
99 Bales Upland Cotton.
87 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
23 Packages Sea Island Cotton.
Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
6 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
3 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton,
Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
524 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
28 Bales Upland Cotton.
Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO.)
114 Bales Upland Cotton,
4 Bags Upland Cotton.
Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON.)
137 Bales Upland Cotton,
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Bags Cotton.
Marked—U. (UNKNOWN,)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN,
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton,
10 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER,
13 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE,
1 Bale Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Schooner MARIA,
19 Bales Upland Cotton,
20 Bags Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR,
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Marked—S. A. G. (SAGAMORE,)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR,
80 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)
From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS,
11 Sextants, 7 Quadrents, 5 Pistols, 2 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Friday, the 18th inst.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal
Southern District of Florida.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER,
OFFICE, NO. 36 PINE-ST.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place:
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS.
By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz:
2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
207 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.
192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.
72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.
Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., part values of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.
ALSO,
200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co. Stock ..... $ 50 each
450 shares Manhattan Gas Light Co Scrip ..... 50 each.
400 shares Metropolitan Gas Light Co. Stock ..... 100 each.
80 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company Stock ..... 50 each.
10 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company Stock ..... 100 each.
161 shares 20-Ex. Railroad Company Stock ..... 10 each.
2 bonds, $1,000 each, 2d-av. Railroad Company Stock.
60 shares Knickerbocker Fire ins. Company, $4 each.
300 shares Accessory Transit Co. of Nicaragua, $10 each.
1,155 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., $25 each.
20 shares Hackawanna and Bloomsburgh Railroad preferred stock, $40 each.
$12,500 Dubuque, Fogainsport and Burlington R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, int.

E. B. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.
E. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 33 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire household furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suite in reps, brocatel, marble-top etageres, centre and side tables, French plate pier and mantel glasses, brocatel and lace curtains, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, marbled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, walnut buffet, extension table, dining chairs, china and glassware, gas chandeliers and fixtures, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues on Wednesday morning, at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st

RUSSELL WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF OVER
$9,000 WORTH OF HANDSOME
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RUSSELL WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, all the magnificent parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, rare and costly works of art, superb paintings, tapestry and Brussels carpets, china, glassware, silverware, cutlery, beds, bedding, &c., contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., which is furnished throughout with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. No postponement. Sale positive, rain or shine.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize-ship CHESHIRE, consisting of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
SADDLERY,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER, SKINS, &c.,
&c. &c.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,
the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, TAPESTRY AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 152 Waverley-place, all the handsome furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, pier glasses, marble-top centre and side tables, mahogany 7½ octave piano-forte, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and wardrobes; feather beds, hair mattresses and bedding; tapestry and Brussels carpets; silver plated ware, glass and china, dinner and tea service; also kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 22D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.
NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements. Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 14,
At 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALESROOM,
No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
For account of whom it may concern:

20 shs. Emp. City Ins.	$100	100 shs. Susquehanna & Wyoming V. Coal Co.	$10
20 shs. L. Isld. Ins. Co.	50		
40 shs. Lef. Fire Ins.	50	60 shs. Pot. Marine Ins.	100
50 shs. Astor Fire Ins.	25	35 shs. Kings Co. Ins.	20
20 shs. N. Y. F. & M. Ins.	100	10 shs. Bank of Amer.	100
20 shs. Common'h Ins.	100	40 shs. East River Ins.	50
50 shs. Mer. Mut. Ins.	100	100 shs. Coney I. R. Co.	100
40 shs. Lenox Fire Ins.	25	10 shs Bk of St of N. Y.	100

$10 Continental Insurance Scrip of 1859.
$2,000 Sun Insurance Scrip of 1859.
$8,000 Great Western (Ill.) R. R. Co. 1st M. 7 p. c. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$3,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Bonds.
$11,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley R. R. Co. 1st M. 7 p. c. Bonds, due 1881.
$2,500 Syracuse & Binghamton 7 p. c. 2d M. Bonds.
$2,000 Lawrence County Coal and Oil Co. 6 p. c. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 15,
At 1½ o'clock P. M., at No. — Clinton-av., between Myrtle and Park avs.,
FURNITURE, IN GOOD ORDER.
Handsome rosewood piano, seven-octave; walnut parlor suite in reps, lounge, centre tables, very rich vases, etageres, two handsome chamber suites, hair mattresses, extension table, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
N. B.—The house to rent; possession immediately.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner MARIA BISHOP, consisting of 17 bales of COTTON.
SEPT. 7, 1863. ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their respon

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of Substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name an number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residences, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effe that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certifica e must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORION BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.
CORNELIUS CORSON, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For flagging in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing lots in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and in Thirty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For fencing lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For fencing lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For fencing lot number one hundred and forty-two East Thirty-eighth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, embraced between the corner of First-avenue and a point two hundred and forty-four feet east therefrom. All the lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Fourth and Lexington avenues, and including the lots on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Lexington, to the distance of two hundred feet from the corner of Lexington-avenue. All the lots and ground at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, extending forty-two feet two inches northerly on the avenue from the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and along Thirty-sixth-street to the distance of two hundred and eighty-four feet eleven inches from the corner of the avenue. All the lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets on the west side of Broadway, and on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, lot known as Ward number forty-five and one-half in block number two hundred and fifty-six of the Nineteenth Ward, and lot known as number one hundred and forty-two in East Thirty-eight-street, the latter supposed to belong to Peter Lutz.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 3, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. BYERS, } Public Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experiments made in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and of asking a general co-operation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bell-ringers be at once reported to him at this Department with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every housekeeper and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the following

REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse matter of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the sidewalk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant One hundred and twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 257 and 258.

All persons whose interests are effected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board of
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 3, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. BYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¾.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only, returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays). For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 12:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED Accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st. East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
4 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from Boston, Oct. 6.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept. 19
ETNA	Saturday	Sept. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Oct. 3.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Register of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS, FULL POWERED IRON SCREW STEAMER
SHANNON,
Commander H. HARRIS, R. N. R.,
2,984 tons Burden, 450 Horse-power,
Will sail Sept. 15, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Halifax to land and take on board passengers, and at Queenstown to deliver passengers and dispatches.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, First Cabin, very superior accommodations, $90 and $75, including every requisite, except Wines and Liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Children between One and Twelve Years, half price. Infants free.

Steerage, $35. Children One to Twelve Years, half price. Infants, $5.

An experienced Surgeon will be carried.

For Passage apply to
SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway,
New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $31 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
the steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Carrying the United States Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage, $60. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship EVENING STAR, WM. R. BELL, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports issued through the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. D. JONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for ma ufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE,
FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. E. A. BAKER.

The public are respectfully informed that this
NEW AND ELEGANT THEATRE
Will open for the
REGULAR SEASON
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1863,
The opening piece will be Buckstone's excellent comedy, in 3 acts, entitled

MARRIED LIFE.

With the following POWERFUL CAST:

Mr. Coddle ..... Mr. G. H. Andrews
Mrs. Coddle ..... Miss Henrietta Irving
Mr. Dove ..... Mr. Walter Lennox
Mrs. Dove ..... Miss Mary Shaw
Mr. Lionel Lynx ..... Mr. Delmon Grace
Mrs. Lionel Lynx ..... Miss E. Couran
Mr. Younghusband ..... Mr. Metkif
Mrs. Younghusband ..... Miss S. Burnett
Mr. Dismal ..... Mr. T. C. Gourlay
Mrs. Dismal ..... Mrs. Tyrell

To conclude with the musical piece of
LOAN OF A LOVER.

Peter Spyke, (a farmer) ..... Mr. Walter Lennox
Capt. Amesfort ..... Mr. Metkif
Swyzell, (Steward of the Castle) ..... Mr. Gourlay
Delve, (Under Gardener) ..... Mr. Geo. Rea
Gertrude ..... Miss Mary Shaw
With Songs.
Ernestine ..... Miss S. Burnett

THE ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of
Mr. JOHN M. LORETZ, Jr.,
Will perform overtures and selections from the most popular Composers.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private Boxes (accommodating six persons)	$5 and $4		
Orchestra Chairs	$1 00	Balcony Seats	75
Parquette	50	Family Circle	25

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Box book open on Monday, Sept. 14, and daily, from 8 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION,
OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
BEDOUIN ARABS,
AND THE
MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN COMPANY OF STAR ARTISTS,
Unrivaled in number and talent,
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
NEW PROGRAMME,
NEW ARTISTS,
NEW ACTS,
SUPERB COMBINATION,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
Of the renowned European Equestrienne,
MLLE. SOPHIA SAGRINO,
The most daring and fearless rider in the world, and the great exponent of the "Haute Ecole," of Equestrianism, and her highly trained horse,
MECCA,
A pure and spotless Barb.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS
IN NEW FEATS OF AGILITY AND STRENGTH.
EATON STONE,
The Bare-Back Rider of the world, for the first time in his great act of
THE CAMANCHEE CHIEF.
Third week of
HERR MOLIQUE AND SON,
Third week of
BROTHERS TELINTUS,
MR. PARKER, THE WONDER OF THE WORLD,
MR. JAMES COOK, the Touchstone of the Arena,
And
22 EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC STARS.
Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Evening performance commences at 8¼ o'clock.
Admission to pit 25 cents; boxes 50 cents.
Remember, A GRAND MATINEE EVERY DAY, commencing at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

GREAT
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPEN DAILY
From 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.
THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION
Will commence on
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
Exhibitors in this Department are requested to have their articles in place by 12 o'clock on that day.
PIANO FORTE MATINEE
Every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA BAND,
Under the leadership of E. GRILL, has been engaged, and will perform every evening.
ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NAMES AND PLACES OF MEETING OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee announce hereby, that in pursuance of their request, made on the 2d instant, the Chairman of the Republican Central and Tammany Hall General Committees have each selected one gentleman in each Ward to meet daily at some place in their respective Wards, and give information and instruction to drafted persons desiring the aid of this Committee, and that the several Ward Committees named in the annexed list have agreed to the places and times of meeting, as also known in connection with the said list.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Committee.

C. CORSON, } Clerks.
G. F. THOMPSON, }

WARD AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

Ward.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1	James Marshall.	John Fox.
2	Matthew G. Fordham.	Patrick McMahon.
3	John M. Costa.	John Hurley.
4	Henry H. Heulat.	John Y. Savage, Jr.
5	Joseph B. Taylor.	John Healy.
6	Owen W. Brennan.	William Nealis.
7	Charles H. Hall.	Patrick H. Keenan.
8	John J. Silliock.	Ralph Borgert.
9	James W. Booth.	Charles J. Chipp.
10	David Miller.	Moses D. Gale.
11	Edward W. Collin.	Francis I. A. Boole.
12	Isaac B. Hatchelor.	Jacob M. Long.
13	Henry A. Smith.	James Mahan.
14	E. W. Willoughby.	James Noyes.
15	Abraham Lent.	James J. Gumbleton.
16	Hugh Gardener.	Michael Halpin.
17	Wm. A. Smalley.	John Ryan.
18	John D. Ottiwell.	John Nesbitt.
19	Henry J. Armstrong.	Terence Farley.
20	John Y. Gridley.	James Casey.
21	James Owens.	James Mahoney.
22	William Allen.	Alexander Ward.

Ward.	Places of Meeting.	Hours of Meeting.
1	No. 109 Greenwich-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
2	No. 70 Cliff-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
3	No. 106 Barclay-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
4	No. 5 Duane-st.	5

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the City of Manchester.

The French Cabinet and Recognition of the South.

The German Princes and the Emperor of Austria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The following is the continuation of the news per the steamship *City of Manchester*, which arrived off Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, having left Liverpool on the 2d, and Queenstown on the 3d inst.

The *City of Manchester* has 72 cabin and 268 steerage passengers, and a full cargo. She makes the following report: On the 2d inst. passed American ship *Orarus* bound into Liverpool. On the 4th, 86 miles west of Fastnet, passed the steamship *China*, also bound into Liverpool. On the 6th, in lat. 51° 12', long. 22° 49', passed a ship-rigged steamer, supposed to be the *City of Washington*, bound east.

The London *Morning Herald* understands that at a French Cabinet Council, the expediency of recognizing the South was discussed, the majority being in favor of doing so, but that a final decision was not arrived at.

The Paris *Siècle* and the *Paro de Lazuiz*, recommend that the *Florida* be seized at Brest for damages to French property, and as a punishment for repeated violations of the laws.

The Paris *Pays* positively denies that the American Government has delivered any protest to the French Government, or made any verbal complaint against the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and strives to prove that the Washington Government has no right to make any such protest.

The Paris Bourse was firmer and closed on the 2d inst. at 68f. 90c.

The Congress of German Princes had concluded their sitting on the 1st inst. The propositions submitted by the Emperor of Austria, were carried with but five dissentient votes.

The Emperor of Austria expressed his entire satisfaction with the result, and declared his belief that it would prove beneficial to Germany.

The Polish question remained without change.

There were rumors of an alliance between France, Russia and Prussia, but the Paris *Pays* denies them.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 3—A. M.

Consols for money, 93⅜@93¾. Illinois Central shares, 8 @ cent. discount. Erie shares, 83½@86.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

No details of Gen. NEGLEY's engagement at Dug Gap have come in. From all that can be gathered, the casualties were light. Gen. NEGLEY retired three miles, to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Gen. BAIRD's division was also engaged. Dug Gap is five miles north of New-Lafayette, where the main column of BRAGG was at the time of the engagement.

It is thought that BRAGG feared to lose control over his line of retreat to Rome, and was retreating slowly to avoid a repetition of the scenes of the Tullahoma retreat and prevent straggling. Nevertheless, large numbers of deserters come in daily. Three hundred of the Nineteenth Tennessee came in in a body. At least 1,000 deserters have arrived here since the evacuation, and a large number are said to be on Missionary Ridge.

Gen. CRITTENDEN is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated.

Assistant Secretary DANA has arrived.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH.

Official Report of Gen. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The following was received to-day at the Headquarters of the army:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General in Chief:

Col. CLOUD routed the enemy near Fort Smith on the 1st inst., and now holds that place. Western Arkansas, and the Indian Country are now in our possession. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

THE DRAFT.

Corrected List of the Provost-Marshals and Members of the Boards of Enrollment in the State of New-York.

New-York, Southern Division.—Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Sixty-ninth New-York Volunteers. Headquarters New-York City.

First District.—The counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens—Edwin Rose, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Jamaica, L. I.; William S. McConn, Commissioner; Dr. George N. Richardson, Surgeon.

Second District.—The 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of the City of Brooklyn; and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New-Utrecht and New-Lots, in the County of Kings—Samuel P. Maddox, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Williamsburgh; Charles W. Cheshire, Commissioner; Dr. George S. Woodman, Surgeon.

Third District.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 19th Wards of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings—Stephen B. Gregory Provost Marshal, headquarters Brooklyn, L. I.; Abner M. Beebe, Commissioner; Dr. Nelson L. North, Surgeon.

Fourth District.—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island—Joel B. Erhardt, Provost-Marshal, headquarters New-York City; Daniel McFarland, Commissioner; Dr. James O'Rorke, Surgeon.

Fifth District.—The 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City and County of New-York—John Duffy, Provost-Marshal, headquarters New-York City; Henry P. West, Commissioner; Dr. Joseph Hilton, Surgeon.

Sixth District.—The 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City and County of New-York—James E. Farr, Provost-Marshal, headquarters New-York City; Charles A. Lamont, Commissioner; Dr. J. W. Fowell, Surgeon.

Seventh District.—The 11th and 17th Wards of the City and County of New-York—Frederick C. Wagner, Provost-Marshal, headquarters New-York City; Boardman Baldwin, Commissioner; Dr. J. R. Van Kleeck, Surgeon.

Eighth District.—The 18th, 20th and 21st Wards of the City and County of New-York—B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, headquarters New-York City; Spencer Kirby, Commissioner; Dr. George F. Woodward, Surgeon.

Ninth District.—The 12th, 19th and 22d Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands—Charles E. Jenkins, Provost-Marshal, headquarters New-York City; John M. Sands, Commissioner; Dr. William H. Thomas, Surgeon.

Tenth District.—The Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam—Moses G. Leonard, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Tarrytown; James Ryder, Commissioner; Dr. G. B. Upham, Surgeon.

Eleventh District.—The Counties of Orange and Sullivan—Abram L. Nanny, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Goshen; John C. Holley, Commissioner; Dr. John C. Boyd, Surgeon.

Twelfth District.—The Counties of Dutchess and Columbia—Isaac Platt, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Poughkeepsie; Joseph Wild, Commissioner; Dr. William H. Pitcher, Surgeon.

Thirteenth District.—The Counties of Ulster and Greene—Joshua Fiero, Jr., Provost Marshal, headquarters Kingston; George D. Pierce, Commissioner; Dr. A. H. Knapp, Surgeon.

Fourteenth District.—The Counties of Albany and Schoharie, John O. Cole, Provost-Marshal, headquarters at Albany. Wiedman Dominick, Commissioner; Dr. Samuel O. Vanderpoel, Surgeon.

Fifteenth District.—The Counties of Rensselaer and Washington, Charles Hughes, Provost-Marshal, head-quarters Troy; James Forsyth, Commissioner; Dr. Charles L. Hubbell, Surgeon.

Sixteenth District.—The Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton—Geo. Clendon, Jr., Provost-Marshal, headquarters Plattsburgh; Anselm P. Brand, Commissioner; Dr. Geo. Page, Surgeon.

Seventeenth District.—The Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin—S. C. F. Thorndyke, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Malone; Schuyler F. Judd, Commissioner; Dr. Henry Hewitt, Surgeon.

Eighteenth District.—The Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady—J. P. Butler, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Schenectady; Bradford T. Simmons, Commissioner; Dr. Uriah Potter, Surgeon.

Nineteenth District.—The Counties of Delaware, Otsego and Chenango—Samuel Gordon, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Norwich, Chenango County; George S. Gorham, Commissioner; Dr. S. F. McFarland, Surgeon.

Twentieth District.—The Counties of Lewis, Jefferson and Herkimer, Frederick Emerson, Provost-Marshal, headquarters at Watertown; Arthur Pond, Commissioner; Dr. Edward E. Walker, Surgeon.

Twenty-first District.—The County of Oneida—Joseph P. Richardson, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Utica; Ivers Monroe, Commissioner; Dr. W. A. Babcock, Surgeon.

Twenty-second District.—The Counties of Madison and Oswego—A. L. Scott, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Oswego; Daniel Q. Mitchell, Commissioner; Dr. J. B. Murdock, Surgeon.

Twenty-third District.—The Counties of Onondaga and Cortland—Alonzo Wood, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Syracuse; W. Andrews, Commissioner; Dr. John H. Knapp, Surgeon.

Twenty-fourth District.—The Counties of Wayne, Cayuga and Seneca—John N. Knapp, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Auburn; John M. Servis, Commissioner; Dr. George W. Davis, Surgeon.

Twenty-fifth District.—The Counties of Ontario, Livingston and Yates—William T. Remer, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Canandaigua; Jacob A. Mead, Commissioner; Dr. Z. H. Blake, Surgeon.

Twenty-sixth District.—The Counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Broome and Schuyler—Edward C. Kattell, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Owego, Tioga County; James N. Eldridge, Commissioner; Dr. Samuel B. Foster, Surgeon.

Twenty-seventh District.—The Counties of Steuben, Chemung and Alleghany—Samuel M. Harmon, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Elmira; James Miles, Commissioner; Dr. Joshua P. Graves, Surgeon.

Twenty eighth District.—The Counties of Monroe and Orleans—Roswell Hart, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Rochester; Samuel H. Clark, Commissioner; Dr. Azel Backus, Surgeon.

Twenty-ninth District.—The Counties of Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming—Levi F. Bowen, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Lockport; Wells Hendershott, Commissioner; Dr. Peter P. Murphy, Surgeon.

Thirtieth District.—The County of Erie—Gustavus A. Scrogge, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Buffalo; William F. Rogers, Commissioner; Dr. John S. Trowbridge, Surgeon.

Thirty-first District.—The Counties of Chatauqua and Cattaraugus—George W. Palmer, Provost-Marshal, headquarters, Dunkirk; C. S. Cary, Commissioner; Dr. Horace H. Glidden, Surgeon.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

A Correct List of the National Banks of the United States So Far as Established.

The following Banks have been established under Secretary CHASE's new Banking scheme:

State.	Name and Location.	Capital.
Maine	1st Nat'l Bank of Bath	$100,000
Maine	1st Nat'l Bank of Bath	100,000
New-Hampshire	1st Nat'l Bank of Portsmouth	100,000
Massachusetts	1st Nat'l Bank of Springfield	150,000
Massachusetts	2d Nat'l Bank of Worcester	100,000
Connecticut	1st Nat'l Bank of New-Haven	300,000
Connecticut	1st Nat'l Bank of Norwich	100,000
Connecticut	1st Nat'l Bank of Stamford	200,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of New-York	200,000
New-York	2d Nat'l Bank of New-York	300,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Ellenville	120,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Fishkill, d'g	50,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Rondout	200,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Syracuse	100,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Adams	50,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Dansville	50,000
New-York	1st Nat'l Bank of Watertown	50,000
New-Jersey	1st Nat'l Bank of Newark	125,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Philadelphia	150,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Carlisle	50,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Erie	100,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Girard	50,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bk. of Hollidaysb'gh	50,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Huntington	100,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Johnstown	60,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Marietta	60,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Newville	52,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Pittsburgh	400,000
Pennsylvania	2d Nat'l Bank of Scranton	100,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Strasburgh	73,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Tonawanda	65,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Wilkesbarre	51,500
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Kittanning	50,000
Pennsylvania	1st Nat'l Bank of Scranton	200,000
Dist. of Col'a	1st Nat'l Bank of Washington	500,000
Illinois	1st Nat'l Bank of Chicago	100,000
Illinois	1st Nat'l Bank of Aurora	50,000
Illinois	1st Nat'l Bank of Cairo	50,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Indianapolis	150,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Anderson	50,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Bluffton	50,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Centreville	50,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Evansville	100,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Fort Wayne	100,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Franklin	60,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Kendallsville	58,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Lafayette	250,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Richmond	110,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Rockville	125,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bank of Terre Haute	100,000
Indiana	1st Nat'l Bk. of Cambridge City	50,000
Indiana	2d Nat'l Bank of Franklin	100,000
Iowa	1st Nat'l Bank of Davenport	100,000
Iowa	1st Nat'l Bank of Iowa City	50,000
Iowa	1st Nat'l Bank of Lyons	50,000
Iowa	1st Nat'l Bank of Keokuk	50,000
Michigan	1st Nat'l Bank of Ann Arbor	75,000
Michigan	1st Nat'l Bank of Fenton	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Ohio	2d Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati	100,000
Ohio	3d Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati	300,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Cleveland	100,000
Ohio	2d Nat'l Bank of Cleveland	600,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Akron	100,000
Ohio	2d Nat'l Bank of Akron	100,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Dayton	112,500
Ohio	2d Nat'l Bank of Dayton	100,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Findlay	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Fremont	100,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Hamilton	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Lodi	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bk of McConnellsville	75,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Salem	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Sandusky	100,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Troy	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Youngstown	150,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Portsmouth	110,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Canton	100,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Oberlin	50,000
Ohio	1st Nat'l Bank of Warren	125,000
Missouri	1st Nat'l Bank of Columbia	100,000
Wisconsin	1st Nat'l Bank of Milwaukie	200,000
Total		$10,500,000

The Union Republican State Ticket.

DECLINATION OF COL. P. A. PORTER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I hear that I am named for the office of Secretary of State by the Republican Union Convention. I am gratified, for it is a great honor. I am surprised; for that honor was undreamt of, and, I may add, unearned.

I must decline it, for what should be, and I think are good reasons.

1. Is it not well, save in exceptional cases, of peculiar personal fitness, to keep the civil and military careers distinct? Political soldiers and military statesmen will hardly advance the arts of war or peace. Is it well for the people who counsel, or for the army that acts?

2. I think that I can be of more service where I am, with a larger amount of experience than I can bring to any civil office.

3. I left home in command of a regiment, composed mainly of the sons of friends and neighbors, in a measure committed to my care. I can hardly ask for my discharge, while theirs cannot be granted; and I have a strong desire, if alive, to carry back those whom the chances of time and war shall permit to be "present," and to "account" in person for all.

If I were in civil life, I should accept your offer promptly. Absence, and a new pursuit may deprive us of the details of political strife at home; but for these very reasons the great outlines become clearer. A strong organization invites to its broad platform all who desire to uphold the men intrusted with the National Government in a time of supreme difficulty. A powerful opposition is arrayed on the other side, differing on minor issues; loyal, doubtless, (for I speak not of the ignoble few whom all parties reject,) but too much under the dominion of the party traditions and party passion of less critical times, and over-confident in its own good intentions, and in the elasticity of even the freest institutions.

Every thoughtful man must pause before turning away from the former, and before disturbing, in any way, that unity of action between State and nation, so vitally important to-day. There is danger of legitimate power becoming arbitrary; but there is more danger of legitimate opposition becoming factious. There is danger in the doctrine that the "Administration is practically the Government," when that doctrine is pushed to extremes; but I look forgivingly even on this, when I hear people disloyal to the core, and waiting to welcome LEE, exclaim: "We know the Administration wishes to crush us." They recognize a Government somewhere. Is it in Utopia? Is it in Richmond?

Should the State of our pride and our affection range herself against the National Government, I should deplore it. I should not dare to accuse her of being disloyal, but I should lament that she had been unspeakably unwise. Such a course would strengthen the last hope of the rebellion, would weaken the arms of the sons of New-York in the field, and would require painful explanation on our part to the single-minded and stout-hearted men of the border.

Pardon me this breach of military reticence. We hear and talk almost nothing of "politics" in our little world. Our duty is to obey, and not to discuss; and in troublesome times obedience is a pleasure as well as a duty.

With hearty wishes for your success in the interests of us all, and thanking you again for all that there is of compliment and confidence in the nomination, I remain, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant, F. A. PORTER.

To the State Committee.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEW-MEXICO.—The Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 22d reports the Navajo Indians still very troublesome and daring. Though a large force has been sent into their country, they send out bands which range through the Mexican settlements, coming occasionally within a few miles of Santa Fé. Their home is west of the Rio del Norte, yet these predatory excursions reach this side of the Pecos, and as far east as the Canadian. They have driven off stock at half a dozen different places, widely separated. At Chaparita the report was that they had gone off with 10,000 head of sheep from Manza, and they took away 70 head of cattle. Near Chaparita they had a fight with a detachment of New-Mexican volunteers, and killed two of them. Such occurrences seem to show that our invasion of the Navajo country has not yet had the salutary effects anticipated. So far from bringing them to terms, it does not appear to have aroused them from their alarm.—*Missouri Republican, Sept. 11.*

A Letter from Admiral Dupont.

Admiral DUPONT has replied as follows to a letter from prominent citizens of Philadelphia, offering him a public dinner:

LOUVIERS, NEAR WILMINGTON, DEL., July 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive your polite invitation to name a day when I could dine with you and a few of my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia.

It is very gratifying to me, gentlemen, that you propose to acknowledge by a public dinner, services which in another quarter have been appreciated so differently.

But while I shall always cherish this mark of your esteem, especially at this time and under existing circumstances, proceeding, too, from my friends of Philadelphia, among whom my first services in this war, at a serious crisis, began, and with whom, though not a resident of the city, I have been brought into near relations during no small portion of my life; yet, gentlemen, you will not fail to understand the motives which induce me, with many regrets, to decline the invitation you have extended to me.

Believe me, however, that I do not the less highly prize your estimate of my services in our country's cause—no officer of the navy could be otherwise than inspired by zeal in such a cause. A life dedicated to my profession entitled me to a field of duty where arduous service was to be required; how arduous and varied that service has been, my countrymen can now very imperfectly judge. But till history shall lift the veil which transient interests, public or personal, throw over the events of that period, I owe it to my companions in arms to say that the country cannot over-estimate the obligations due the officers and men, who, under my command, won in battle a foothold on the coast whence the rebellion had expelled every vestige of the national authority, held that coast for four hundred miles with a grasp of iron, which the enemy strove in vain to break, and which foreign nations were compelled to respect—who illustrated the national arms by many brilliant exploits, were always crowned by victory when my professional experience was consulted and respected, and who showed themselves more heroic in their failure before Charleston than when victorious at Port Royal.

For myself, even if passing events have not already vindicated me, I can await the verdict of history, and in the meantime shall bear with me the grateful recollection of your kindness.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT, Rear Admiral U. S. N.

To Hon. WM. M. MEREDITH.

Cotton-Buying on the Mississippi.

The following important notice, in which all cotton-buyers are interested, is published by T. P. YEATMAN, Treasury Department, Memphis, on the 3d inst.:

OFFICE SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MEMPHIS, Sept. 2, 1863.

Notice will be taken that all cotton raised in the States of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, coming into the State of Tennessee without being duly permitted, for abandonment or otherwise, will be seized and confiscated. This notice is given for the advantage of planters residing in the vicinity of Memphis, who are importuned to bring their cotton forward for sale, thereby running great risk of losing it. (Signed,) S. H. YEATMAN,

Asst. Special Agent Treasury Department.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this City last week was 177, of which 99 were men, 23 women and 135 children. The causes were, 18 from zymotic disease; 38 of diseases of the nervous system; 6 of diseases of heart and blood vessels; 20 of disease of the respiratory organs; 66 of the digestive organs; 2 of the urinary organs; 3 of the generative organs; 2 of diseases of bones and joints; 13 of other causes. Natives of United States, 152; Ireland, 17; Germany, 4; England, 3; Switzerland, 1.

DESERTION OF SUBSTITUTES.—Three substitutes, who received from $300 to $500 each on Saturday, after being regularly examined and accepted by the Provost-Marshal of the Third District, made their escape. One escaped while on the way to Riker's Island. The other two scaled the fence in the rear of the Marshal's office. They have not since been heard from.

EMBANKMENT ACCIDENT.—A laboring man named THOMAS O'CONNER was seriously injured on Saturday evening by the caving in of a sand bank, while engaged in digging a sewer corner of Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—An aged woman named MARGARET BAIRY, residing in Hoyt-street, near Douglass, accidentally fell from a second-story window, on Saturday night last, and fractured her skull, from the effects of which she instantly expired.

THE DUMMY ENGINE.—The Coney Island Railroad Company are about introducing the dummy engine on their road, from the City line to the terminus. They received three dummys last week, which will be put in operation as soon as it can be done.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SOLDIERS.—An entertainment will be given to the One Hundred and Fifty-second regiment New-York Volunteers, recently encamped on Fort Greene, at the East Brooklyn Baptist Church, in Bedford-avenue, on Wednesday evening of this week.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. STRICKLAND, residing at No. 33 Main-street, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking laudanum. The Coroner was notified. No cause is assigned for the act.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. D. E. Jones, Washington; Hon. H. R. Low, New-York; Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Illinois; Col. E. B. Alvord, Indianapolis; C. W. Gryer, Memphis; E. B. Reynolds, Nashville; A. J. Cole, Ohio; E. D. Wilson, Beaufort, and J. Adams, Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Geo. C. Thomas, Washington; Maj. Smith, Hilton Head; W. W. Sanders, U. S. Navy, and J. B. A. Allen, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Commodore Palmer and Capt. Glynn, U. S. Navy; Hon. E. M. Clymer, Pennsylvania; A. C. Coventry, Chicago; M. T. Sargent, Boston; C. Macdonald, Canada, and E. C. Hunt, Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. McKinstry and Maj. Nugent, Halifax; Col. T. R. Tannett, Fourteenth Massachusetts heavy artillery; Capt. Pennock, A. S. Greene and George W. Beaman, U. S. Navy, and H. Olmstead, Kentucky, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Physiognomy, with the "Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," on scientific principles, with numerous portraits of remarkable persons given in the *Phrenological Journal*. Volume 38 commenced July, 1863. $1 50 a year. September No. 15 cents, by first post, FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHION.—The Fall number of this elegant quarterly has a magnificent display of beauty, and contains most valuable information to the ladies. The large steel engraving of the Empress EUGENIE and her Maids of Honor is a neat gem. The five full-sized patterns are of more value than the whole cost of the book. Every lady should not fail to subscribe for this magazine. Published at No. 473 Broadway. Yearly $1.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLEYE'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Locust Point, from New-Orleans.—Mrs Oppenheim and 3 children, Mrs. Johnston, James Anthony, J. Mitchell, J. Hayley, Capt. J. M. Powers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 5 30 | Sun sets ..... 6 12 | Moon sets 6 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 22 | Gov. Island. 9 51 | Hell Gate .10 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, New-Orleans Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had head winds. No date, lat. 25 40, lon. 86 6, passed steamship Columbia, hence for New-Orleans. No date, lat. 27 33, lon. 79 53, exchanged signals with brig Poinsett, bd. N. same time, saw a double topsail bark and a schooner, standing N.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Inman, Washington, D. C., 4 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand. Experienced a heavy N. E. gale the entire passage, with a heavy head sea outside.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sydner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sydner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Sydner.

Brig Wessa Helena (Dutch galliot,) Reddry, Amsterdam 84 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Smith, Key West 16 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Outhouse, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to P. I. Sevins & Son.

Schr. Electric, Smith, Hillsborough, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Walter Tompkins, of Rondout.

Schr. Nightingale, Mickerson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with rain.

BELOW—Ship Shakespeare, 30 ds. from Newport.

Bankers, Messrs. Stevens, National Bank and Alliance.
Ship Eliz. Hamilton Adams.
Barks Gazelle, Martha, (Prus.,) Beagle, (Pruss.,) N. E. Gaston.
Brigs Costa Rica, Pedro, (Br.,) Acme, (Br.)
Schooners Puritano, (Russ.,) Gen. Armstrong, Mary Porter, (Br.,) Howard Putnam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 13—Arr. Italian brig Dominico, from Constantinople May 21, and Gibraltar July 24; brigs Planet, from New-Orleans; Essex, from Cardenas Aug. 27; H. B. Emery, from Shields July 25; Lord Harding, (Br.,) from Archangel July 30.

Miscellaneous.

The iron-clad battery Tecumseh, which was yesterday (12th) launched from Secor & Co's. yard, Jersey City, will have to go on the Balance Dock, owing to a defect in one of the safety valve pipes.

Foreign Ports.

[PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 29, W. S. Lindsey and Wm. Frothingham, at Havre; Minerva, at Cork; 1st, Elizabeth Young, at Falmouth; St. Louis, in the Clyde; 2d, Rabrera and America, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 2, Bloudina, from Deal; Emerald Isle, Felix and Hannah, from do.; New World, from Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.

Arrived from New-York—Lively, at Lisbon; Protector, at Leghorn; Palmyra, at Belfast; Paul Girard, at Deal; Belfast, Tonendak, Gold and Gitamo, at Queenstown.

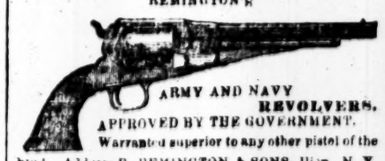
Arrived from Rockport—Colleen Bawn, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Calais—Silver Oar, at Kingstown.

Arrived from Kennebunk—Erie, at Deal.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
—AND—
ALL DISEASES
—OF THE—
EYE, EAR,
—AND—
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,
816
BROADWAY.
FOR CERTIFICATES SEE FIFTH PAGE.

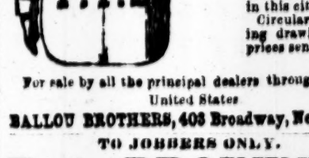
RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 333 AND 335 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 193 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.
TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.
SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
REMMO N. Quniglia—Opti cian,
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

AN INVENTION OF RARE MERIT
MADE PERFECT!

BROWN'S NEW METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY does not break by heat; does not get smoky; easily and quickly cleaned; one outlasts ten common chimneys.
Save your temper, time and money.
Try it and you will use no other.
N. L. C. M'F'G CO.,
No. 45 Fulton-st., N. Y.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and 81 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family. Sugars 11c. upward.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Nitrous Oxide, at No. 33 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., by Dr. J. J. GILLESPIE. Dentists instructed how to make Anesthetic Nitrous Oxide. Apparatus made and fitted up by Dr. GILLESPIE.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN IN A respectable family up town; west side preferred; references exchanged. Address ALPHA, Station D, Post-office.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered
Liver or Stomach,
such
as Constipation, Inward Piles.
Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.
And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!
They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued